

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, March 16, 1987

The House met at 12 noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Gracious God, in whose strength is our strength and in whose promise is our hope, we remember those held hostage in our world. We pray that Your still, small voice will be heard above the clamor of threats and conflict and give to each person in need that peace that passes all human understanding. We also remember in prayer the families of those who know not the liberties we enjoy. Give them the gift of faith and hope and love and make Your presence a living reality in their lives.

This we pray. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

## PLIGHT OF HOMELESS CHILDREN

(Mr. VENTO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, this day brings an alarming report to my attention in terms of the USA Today newspaper. It reveals a study that was done by the Child Welfare League of America and the Travelers' Aid International that demonstrates and answers the question as to who are the homeless in our society.

What this study points out is that for every 10 adults that are homeless 8 children are homeless, Mr. Speaker, and the average of these homeless children is 6 years of age.

In years past, a great leader from my State, the late Hubert H. Humphrey, pointed out that a society and a government is judged on how it treats the most vulnerable at various stages in life. Mr. Speaker, I am proud that this House in the past couple of weeks has answered this particular problem, I think, in a meaningful way. Our job is not done, but we have provided some help and some assistance on an urgent basis for the homeless for these children that are affected most dramatically in this way. We must convince our colleagues in the other body that that action is necessary and we must take further action in putting really

the money to the goals that we set forth in that bill for the homeless.

I hope that my colleagues that have been asking who are the homeless, are they the deinstitutionalized, are they people with an abuse problem on the streets, will contemplate for a moment and recognize that such a significant number of these are the youth of our society, those that I think all of us would take to our breast and would shelter from the type of harm that occurs when they do not have the barest necessities of life.

So we need to solve this problem in a cooperative way.

Mr. Speaker, I commend you and others in this House who have championed this cause, and I suggest that we ought to be forthright in pursuing this and resolving this issue so that we can provide these children with some hope, and avoid the deep scars that invariably will occur if we do not address this particular problem.

[From USA Today, Mar. 16, 1987]

"It's SCARY at NIGHT"; "I Miss My Dog"

(By Christopher P. Winner)

Jammie and Rene Smith are identical twins who share an identical fate—they are homeless.

The 8-year-old girls live in the Bible Tabernacle Shelter in Venice, Calif. With them are 100 other children plus single parents and families.

"I miss my dog Jackie. I really get scared when the lights are out," says Jammie. Rene sleeps with her cat, Ellie. "She makes me feel warm."

Farther north at Rafael House in downtown San Francisco, 2-year-old Elizabeth Mitchell grips her Cabbage Patch doll. Gina Roy, 23, Elizabeth's mother, has been homeless and jobless since being evicted from her Pittsburg, Calif., apartment five months ago. Elizabeth has been acting up.

"Elizabeth is not the type to normally slap people in the face, say 'no' to me," says Roy. "She doesn't have a stable environment, a place that she knows she lives."

A report released today by the Child Welfare League of America and Travelers' Aid International says homeless children and their families are increasing throughout the USA. The study notes that for every 10 homeless adults, 8 children were affected. Average age: 6.

Congress is listening. The report comes less than two weeks after the House passed an authorization bill for \$725 million to aid the homeless. The Senate is expected to address the issue by month's end. Funding for the House bill is pending.

About \$500 million would go to 10 programs now, including shelter, food and health care, and the remaining \$225 million would be spent over four years.

Despite congressional movement, the study's findings are stark.

One hundred sixty-three families interviewed from October through December

1986 had 331 children with them and 73 children living elsewhere, most with a former or current spouse. The 404 single adults interviewed had 103 children elsewhere, most staying with a spouse or relatives.

It is based on data from Travelers' Aid agencies in Detroit, Milwaukee, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Houston, Tampa, Fla., and Washington, D.C. Travelers' Aid is a national social service organization with agencies in 43 states.

The study, being released in Washington at the national conference of the Child Welfare League of America, found among the children:

43 percent who were school age did not attend school.

10 percent needed health care.

10 percent were suspected of being abused and/or neglected—three times the national average.

27 percent spent the previous night with friends or relatives, 21 percent had stayed outside, in a car or at a bus or train station and 25 percent had been in an emergency shelter.

Says Rep. Bruce Vento, D-Minn., active in pushing a House homeless bill: "It is surprising. It is disappointing . . . This study indicates the serious impact homelessness has on the most vulnerable people in our society—kids. They didn't choose this type of life. The programs we're proposing will help."

But when?

"Our concern is the long-lasting impact homelessness has on a child's development. For most of them, it occurs during their prime developmental years when they are doing the most changing and growing," says Dr. Judy Hall, executive director of Travelers' Aid International.

Repeatedly, the children stand out, telling tales that sit precariously between fear and hope.

Says Andy Mills, 7, at the Bible Tabernacle Shelter: "It's scary at night here. Every time I go to the bathroom, I see a globby monster with a big head and a big body. My sisters are here too. Lisa is 8, and Christina is 3. My dad is black and my mom is Korean. I would like to live in a house with a swimming pool."

But swimming pools are a dream away. Rafael House, run by the Holy Order of Mans, opened in 1977. It takes in families and holds 50 people in separate rooms. Currently, there are about 35 people, including 20 children, from infants to 14. Most are between ages 2 and 6.

"This is as close to home as you can get in an emergency crisis," says the Rev. David Lowell, chaplain.

The Bible Tabernacle Shelter is also church-run. Most of the children in the facility sleep on pews or on mattresses on the floor. Children fight, but "it's better than them sleeping in the streets. For the most part they get along great. A lot of friendships are made," says Lori Lanthier, daughter of the Rev. Fred Hilst, both volunteers at the shelter. She estimates 300 reside in the shelter, 100 of them children.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

In Detroit, brothers Roderick, 10, and Dedric Jackson, 7, from Birmingham, Ala., live at St. John's Congregational Church, which sees that they go daily to nearby Irving Elementary School.

The brothers moved around the city quite a bit. One of their homes burned down. Young Dedric woke up during the night and saved his mother and brother from the fire. Robbed and severely beaten 18 months ago, mother Rosa Jackson, 31, has a large scar dividing her forehead and is blind in her left eye.

Roderick wants to go home to Birmingham where, he says cheerfully, "all I had to do to see my grand-daddy was walk one block this way and one block that way."

Maria Foscarinis, spokeswoman for the National Coalition for the Homeless, an advocacy group that includes shelter providers, says the House bill "is an urgent measure to provide basis assistance immediately. It'll provide money for emergency shelter and health care. It would address some of the emergency shelter needs of kids."

"These children represent a growing national tragedy and that doesn't say anything about the mothers—they're young, too," said Dr. Ellen Bassuk of Harvard Medical School.

The average age of mothers surveyed in an eight city study by Traveler's Aid and the Child Welfare League of America was 29.

Gerri Reuber, 31, mother of twins Jammie and Rene, and two other children, Jason, 13, and Naomi, 16 months, has been living at the Tabernacle for six weeks. "I got involved in drinking and drugs to where I took away from my own children," she says.

"When we brought them (the children) here, their behavior is a lot better. They used to be very disobedient, very hard to control and I let them go. Disciplining me helps me discipline them. My oldest takes it as being a lot better than being out in the street."

At Lieu Cap, another shelter in Venice, Calif., Duane Styles, 8, one of three brothers, tries to look to the future: "I'd like to go back to Lincoln, Neb. But if I can't, I'd like to move into Michael Jackson's house."

#### CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT FOR A BALANCED FEDERAL BUDGET

(Mr. SMITH of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today State senators in the great State of Montana will be asked to take another step in the long journey toward forcing us in the U.S. Congress to balance the Nation's books.

The Montana Senate's State Administration Committee will vote on a resolution calling for a Constitutional Convention to propose an amendment requiring a balanced Federal budget. A similar measure passed the State house last month.

That means that if the full senate approves the measure and the Governor signs it, Montana will be the 33d State to call for such a convention. That would be just one short of the number of States required to force a Constitutional Convention.

Together with 13 other new Republican Members of the House, I have written Montana legislators urging them to press for a constitutional amendment to balance the budget.

With recent annual deficits in excess of \$200 billion, the reason for such a measure is clear. Despite our rhetoric, we still have not been able to make the tough choices that will bring our spending in line with our revenue.

My freshman colleagues and I support the efforts of Montana and the other States in the fight against deficit spending. But their efforts should not absolve us from quickly seizing control of our own problem and proposing a balanced budget amendment of our own.

#### THE ABM TREATY

(Mr. DICKS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my appreciation for the detailed analysis that the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. NUNN] has provided the Congress with respect to the true application of the ABM Treaty to the type of systems being researched under the strategic defense initiative. His study is comprehensive and conclusive, there is no basis for the claim made by the administration that the treaty does not prohibit the development and testing of exotic technologies that are sea based, air based, space based, or mobile land based. I include in the Record an editorial from yesterday's Washington Post on this issue.

This is an important issue because of its implications for our arms control policy and overall national security. But it is even more important because of its potential precedent for all treaties. We are a nation governed by laws, not men. Yet, the effort has been made to unilaterally restate the application of the ABM Treaty, counter to the negotiating record, subsequent practice, and representations made to the Senate during the ratification process. If we allow this to take place, the integrity of the entire treaty-making process would be seriously undermined.

Judge Sofaer is now reexamining aspects of this issue. I hope that he will on this occasion make an objective review of the record, not try to build a case on bits and pieces that are construed to support a predetermined conclusion. Frankly, his initial analysis raises serious questions of integrity in the research process.

Ultimately, the executive and the Congress will have to decide together how we wish to proceed with respect to strategic defenses and the ABM Treaty. But, to unilaterally change the

interpretation of this treaty, in my mind, is a serious mistake, and I believe that the administration will be better served if, after consultation with the U.S. Congress and the other body that it continues to abide by the restrictive interpretation which was clearly what the other body ratified on this issue. I think the administration will do better in terms of this effort to present the SDI Program to the Congress if it follows the narrow, restrictive interpretation.

The editorial referred to follows:

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 15, 1987]

#### SENATOR NUNN AND THE ABM TREATY

Sam Nunn's care in defense analysis and his political deftness have established him as the one legislator who can single-handedly validate a moderate position. So everybody quieted down when he took the floor on three consecutive days last week to speak on the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. It was a political event. On a seemingly arcane issue of treaty interpretation may rest the prospects for Soviet-American relations over the next few years.

Sen. Nunn plowed through the Senate's ABM ratification hearings, the subsequent practices of the two superpowers and the original negotiating record between them. He said he would be guided by the record. He demolished the administration's retroactive 1985 reinterpretation, which would have permitted more expansive testing of the Strategic Defense Initiative. In the process he laid claim to the position and intent of the late senator Henry Jackson—the same person the administration claims as patron of its treaty reading. He savaged—there is no other word—the handiwork of the principal presenter of the new reading, State Department counsel Abraham Sofaer, who ended up disavowing his key 1985 memorandum, attributing it to "young lawyers" on his staff.

The debate over the ABM treaty may go on for a bit. But it would seem the administration has lost for good the legal basis on which some officials have been arguing for more aggressive SDI testing and for an early start on SDI deployment. With the first or "traditional" interpretation reaffirmed, the administration is in a position to move forward in a measured way on SDI research and development and to stay engaged with the Soviet Union on negotiations on strategic offensive and defensive arms.

Will the administration go this way? Presumably, Mr. Reagan's new White House team can see the advantages. And they don't exactly need an ABM reinterpretation battle. Given the effect of the Iran-contra affair, the administration could have beat down Congress only at a prohibitive political cost. And were it to sustain and act on its reading, Sen. Nunn believes, it would still lack the authority needed to proceed toward early deployment. An accommodation with Congress can leave Mr. Reagan with enough legal room to conduct the SDI work that was logical and feasible in the first place.



**PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE  
ON PUBLIC WORKS AND  
TRANSPORTATION TO FILE  
CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R.  
2, SURFACE TRANSPORTATION  
AND UNIFORM RELOCATION  
ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1987**

Mr. GRAY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Public Works and Transportation may have until 6 p.m. today, March 16, 1987, to file a conference report on H.R. 2, the Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1987.

Mr. Speaker, I state further that this has been cleared with the minority.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BENNETT). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE  
CLERK OF THE HOUSE**

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, DC, March 12, 1987.

HON. JIM WRIGHT,  
*The Speaker, House of Representatives,*  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House at 12:14 p.m. on Thursday, March 12, 1987 and said to contain a message from the President whereby he transmits proposed legislation entitled, "Federal Credit Reform Act of 1987."

With great respect, I am,  
Sincerely yours,

DONALD K. ANDERSON,  
*Clerk, House of Representatives.*

**FEDERAL CREDIT REFORM ACT  
OF 1987—MESSAGE FROM THE  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED  
STATES (H. DOC. NO. 100-50)**

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs; the Committee on Government Operations; the Committee on Rules; the Committee on Ways and Means; the Committee on Education and Labor; and the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

(For message, see proceedings of the Senate of Thursday, March 12, 1987, at page 5598.)

□ 1220

**THE BERNE CONVENTION  
IMPLEMENTATION ACT OF 1987**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KASTENMEIER] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, 11 years ago Congress passed the Copyright Act of 1976, the first general revision of our copyright law since 1909. We did so only after years of work—starting in the early fifties, continuing with 22 days of hearings and 51 days of markup in 1965, and ending with 17 days of hearings and 25 days of markup in 1975-76. I committed much of my first 18 years in Congress to this endeavor.

The Copyright Act of 1976 was a bipartisan legislative achievement of the first magnitude. Legislators of both parties understood that copyright legislation raises unique difficulties. While a relatively obscure discipline, copyright touches every American in their homes, schools, libraries, and workplaces. Determining the scope of a law which deeply affects how all of us may enjoy books, films, television programming, computer software, information products and services, music, and the visual arts requires great caution, particularly in a rapidly changing society such as ours that seeks both the free flow of information and the free marketplace.

With the memory of the 1976 revision still fresh in mind, I am introducing legislation today to amend the 1976 Copyright Act. Although narrow in scope and seemingly technical, these amendments contemplate fundamental changes in our copyright system. My legislation responds to the same "brooding presence" that has lurked in the background of U.S. copyright legislation for 100 years—the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. In many ways we drafted and passed the 1976 act with a weather eye on Berne. The bill I introduce today—the Berne Convention Implementation Act of 1987—removes from law provisions incompatible with the proscriptions of the Berne Convention—as revised at Paris on July 24, 1971—and adds to our law provisions required by that convention not now present in the statute.

The objective of the bill is simple: To permit the adherence of the United States to the Berne Convention, if, after hearings and consultations, we determine that Berne adherence on balance serves the interests of this country and its citizens. I am honored to have Mr. MOORHEAD join me as a cosponsor. This kind of bipartisan tradition reaches back to the 1976 act. I am aware of the administration's conceptual support for adherence to Berne

and I look forward to working together with the executive branch on the implementing legislation. I also anticipate a close working relationship with the World Intellectual Property Organization [WIPO] and its director general, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, on this important subject. In preparing this bill, I have been guided by the hard-learned lessons of history—both the history of our domestic copyright revision struggles and that of our several unsuccessful efforts in the past to adhere to Berne.

My bill is based, in part, on the toil of the Ad Hoc Working Group on U.S. Adherence to the Berne Convention. I would like the record to reflect the hard work of the members of that group, and in particular those of its chairman, Irwin Karp, and of its guiding hand in the executive branch, Harvey Winter, from the Office of Business Practices in U.S. Department of State. I would be remiss if I did not mention the efforts last Congress of Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., who introduced similar legislation in the Senate.

Like our law, the Berne Convention has changed over time. Its 76 adherents now include most of the industrialized world, a number of developing countries, and a few nations in Eastern Europe. The United States, the Soviet Union, and the People's Republic of China do not adhere. The United States and the Soviet Union along with another 76 nations, belong to a more recent treaty, the Universal Copyright Convention [UCC]. Both treaties are administered by United Nations organizations: Berne by the World Intellectual Property Organization, and the UCC by Unesco. The United States has a seat on the committee that oversees the UCC, but, since we withdrew from Unesco, we have a smaller voice, and no formal vote, in the overall planning and budgeting process affecting UCC-related activities.

Many nations adhere to both treaties, and the United States enjoys copyright relations, either through the UCC, or a formal bilateral relationship, with almost 100 states. If we adhere to Berne, we gain or clarify or improve our relations with 24 nations that adhere to Berne but not the UCC, and with whom our copyright relations are now nonexistent, unclear, or otherwise problematic.

The interest in adherence to the Berne Convention that sparked this initiative is rooted in part in the desire to promote the international protection of works of American authors. This arguably would be achieved, by having the United States embrace particular legal rules accepted by 76 nations, including our major trading partners in Western Europe, Canada, and Japan. But we now have copyright

relations with most, if not all, of these states by virtue of the Universal Copyright Convention; and, Berne membership would not, by itself, increase the level of protection we now enjoy in those states.

Upon closer scrutiny, the benefit most frequently pointed to in support of United States adherence to the Berne Convention appears to be enhanced political credibility in our global effort to strengthen copyright norms, to suppress piracy, and to secure in all the countries of the world a realistic minimum standard of protection for creative works. A major forum in which this policy objective is being sought is the Uruguay round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT], where we are seeking the adoption of a code or standard of conduct relating to protection of intellectual property within the GATT. For copyrights, that standard or code may well be the minimum economic rights of the Berne Convention. And, if we join Berne, our trade negotiators around the world could insist on these standards as those that constitute adequate protection for GATT as well as bilateral purposes.

While we all agree that protection of our creative works abroad is often inadequate, everyone does not agree that this is the case with respect to our own works under our own copyright law. We are nevertheless being called upon to modify the equilibrium of our domestic copyright law in order to help secure better protection for our authors in other countries. We want to protect and promote the copyright export earnings of U.S. industry, but we should not do so at the expense of the unique needs and traditions of our society and our preferences as to the proper mix of rights, limitations, and conditions we have come to rely on over the years.

The legislation I am introducing today seeks to raise all of the questions that must be asked for the full range of private and public interests to be aware of what Berne adherence will mean now and tomorrow. The goal of the bill is to stimulate debate about the issues and to further understanding about the Berne Convention in a democratic and open setting. I have never seen a copyright bill that failed to evoke some controversy, and this one will be no exception. It will stir debate within the framework of full public hearings, and give my subcommittee—the Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties and the Administration of Justice—the information it needs to decide how to proceed. The bill is a first draft and undoubtedly will undergo refinements.

The United States chose not to join the Berne union in the past because we did not then want for our society the kind of copyright laws that the convention required. A fresh look is

needed, and I encourage my colleagues to do so.

This legislation was drafted after assessing both the level of Berne obligations under the current Paris act, conscious of the practices of those states party to Berne at a similar stage of development as the United States that generally share our values of free speech and artistic freedom. Also examined were the literally dozens of bills introduced over the last 60 years to bring the previous copyright laws into conformity with Berne. Conforming our law with Berne may not involve many major changes to the Copyright Act of 1976; it will, however, require Congress to move that act a few inches further along in several areas where the 1976 act stopped just short of a point of Berne compliance. We may also have to add a few rights proposed, but not accepted, in the 1976 revision. The ultimate political question may become whether or not the country is prepared to accept copyright notions that were unacceptable scarcely a decade ago.

Copyright experts disagree on the extent to which we have to change current copyright law. Whatever the case, none of these experts has testified before my subcommittee. I look forward to giving them this opportunity in the very near future. Serious issues must be confronted. For example, adherence to Berne will require the elimination of the formality of the copyright notice; and, perhaps more importantly, will preclude the future conditioning of the existence of the author's copyright upon any sort of formality. Many will feel this to be a just and long-overdue step; some will have doubts. Everyone must consider, however, whether the elimination of such formalities upsets the balance of rights and privileges copyright proprietors now live under and of which formalities have long been a part. Berne also appears to require some modification of the compulsory license for the public performance of music on so-called jukeboxes. Finally the moral rights section of the bill will engender lively debate.

In order to examine the Berne issue with some specificity, I am proposing a bill that would, if enacted, clearly place U.S. law in substantial compliance with the provisions of the treaty. My bill errs on the side of legislating compliance with Berne rather than remaining silent on the issues. During the hearing process, the subcommittee we will learn whether all of the proposed amendments are necessary and desirable, whether the treaty compels other changes as well, and whether adherence to the treaty is worth the price.

The proposed legislation clearly proceeds upon the presumption that the Berne Convention is not self-executing and requires implementing legislation.

There is, as well, serious doubt as to whether copyright treaties such as the Berne Convention are constitutionally susceptible of self-execution in any event. Under article I, section 8 of the Constitution, the power to enact this Nation's copyright and patent laws is allocated exclusively to the Congress and this power is not diminished or qualified by any potential executive authority to conclude international copyright arrangements under which all or part of those benefits are extended to foreign nationals and their works.

Let me now turn to a description of the bill. It contains 16 sections.

Section 1 of the bill sets forth the short title: the "Berne Convention Implementation Act of 1987."

Section 2 provides, for drafting clarity, that whenever in the proposed legislation an amendment is expressed in terms of an amendment to a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of title 17, United States Code.

Section 3 sets forth several congressional declarations, including: First, that the Berne Convention is not self-executing under the Constitution and laws of the United States; second, that the proposed legislation together with current law, will enable the United States to meet its obligations as a nation adhering to the Berne Convention and no further legislation will be needed; and third, the provisions of Berne shall be given effect under title 17, United States Code as amended, and shall not be directly enforceable in any action brought pursuant to the provisions of the Berne Convention itself.

In section 4, the bill would modify chapter 1 of 17. It would add definitions of "architectural works," "Berne Convention" and "Berne Convention work," to section 101. In the same section, the definition of "pictorial, graphic, and sculptural works" is modified expressly to exclude "architectural works."

In section 5, section 102(a) is amended to add "architectural works" to the list of types of copyrighted works. Although an aspect of the Berne Convention not examined with serious scrutiny by any group, the protection of architectural works appears to be required by the Berne Convention in a fashion not now fully available under title 17. Specifically, while rights holders in two-dimensional architectural plans or blueprints may enjoy copyright protection in such works as considered "pictorial" works, such a copyright has not extended to the exclusive right to control the building of the structure so depicted in three dimensions. The right of an architect to control the construction of his or her



work is therefore given a basis in our Copyright Act by these amendments.

Section 6 of the bill relates to the national origin of Berne Convention works. It amends section 104 of title 17 in two ways: Protection for foreign works is explicitly extended to "Berne Convention works" and the proscription against self-execution is codified. This letter codification is fundamental to the entire question of implementing legislation and of adherence to the convention. It should be absolutely clear that all copyright rights available in courts in the United States must be found exclusively within the provisions of title 17. It should also be clear that State law rights that are not preempted by section 301 are not affected in any way by this legislation or by Berne adherence.

Section 7 sets forth a major change in chapter 1 of the Copyright Act. This change is found in a new section 106a, the "moral rights of the author" section. This section creates important Berne rights in works other than works made for hire. The rights of "paternity" and "integrity," are provided, and are independent of the economic rights in the work. The right of paternity means that authors may claim authorship in their works, independently of any license or conveyance of their copyrights; the right of integrity gives them power to object to any distortion, mutilation, or alteration of their works that would prejudice the author's honor or reputation. Again, such objections could be made by the author even where the author has parted with the copyright. Since the 1950's, when close examination of the moral rights question under United States law began, it has been argued that rights substantially equivalent to moral rights as they exist in States of the Berne Union are provided for in a variety of laws considered together: The Lanham Act, rules of unfair competition, certain of the economic rights under copyright and the common law of the 50 States. There is no doubt that the Berne Convention requires recognition of these rights. The question is whether such rights exist with the degree of national uniformity and predictability which should be provided in order fairly to comply with Berne requirements. I therefore propose a provision recognizing moral rights. While statesmanship and the spirit of political compromise may, in the final reckoning, work a different solution to the moral rights question, I am reluctant to reject at the outset the necessity of recognition of moral rights which may be a great interest to authors and artists, if not to those who deal with their works.

A second major change in current law occurs in the complete revision of section 116, dealing with the jukebox "compulsory license." Section 8 of the bill strikes subsections (a) through (e)

of current law. A new section 116 makes the present jukebox compulsory license system—that seems clearly incompatible with Berne—subordinate to negotiated licenses where such licenses come into force. The new provisions would authorize where such licenses as they come into force and would formalize a negotiating process that could totally supplant the compulsory license. If, after a year, negotiations fail to provide consensual licenses for virtually all music, or if negotiations are terminated at some future date, then a compulsory license substantially the same as that in the present section 116 is "standing by" to ensure that jukebox music will always be available to the public. The Copyright Royalty Tribunal would retain jurisdiction over ratemaking and distribution functions only to the extent that negotiations fail or consensual licenses expire or are terminated. I am aware that the provisions of the Berne Convention do not allow expressly for compulsory licensing of nonbroadcast public performances of music as is done presently in the jukebox business. The outright elimination of the compulsory license would, of course, be a solution. But, the different mixes of antitrust and copyright regulations which exist in the United States and many of the Berne Union's member states may warrant an intermediate position to be taken in the matter. In effect, the system proposed in the bill would condition Government review of voluntary negotiations upon the failure of negotiations—a result which may be fairly analogous to similar sorts of reviews permitted under the laws of Berne countries. In any event, several years ago in my presence, jukebox operators and the performing rights societies entered into an arrangement whereby compliance with the compulsory license provisions can lead to rebates on statutory royalties. In this wholly worthwhile step toward close, voluntary cooperation, both groups have agreed not to propose changes in the compulsory license without consultation. My proposal here is intended to precipitate such consultations, looking toward a balanced solution which preserves the interests of both the groups and those of the consumer in being able to enjoy in small, local, establishments, some reasonably priced popular music.

Section 9 creates a new section 119 of title 17. The new section limits the moral rights granted by new section 106a by providing that they are freely alienable and subject to waiver, in keeping with traditional property doctrine in this country. New section 119, also provides that, unless otherwise provided, traditional editing, adapting, and arranging practices of publishers, broadcasters, motion picture studios, and the like shall not infringe an author's moral rights. Section 9 also sets

forth a new section 120, which clarifies the scope of copyright in architectural works by limiting protection to the artistic character and artistic design of a building, rather than to its processes or methods of construction. New section 120 also permits others to make two-dimensional reproductions of a copyrighted building without infringing the building copyright, when the building is in a location to which the public has access. Even when a building is protected by copyright, remedies for another's construction of an infringing building are limited. If construction of an infringing building has substantially begun, that is, if structural work has been at least partially completed, no injunctive relief will be available to stop construction, nor shall an infringing building be subject to demolition or seizure. Unsaid, but worth noting, is the fact that architectural works would be subject to all of the limitations and exceptions found in the present copyright law, most particularly fair use. Further, owners of buildings embodying architectural works are allowed to modify such structures without fear of violating either the economic or moral rights of the architect, so long as the modifications are minor, or are necessary to enhance the utility of the building.

Section 10 of the bill amends chapter 4 of title 17 in several areas. The intent of all these changes is to make the law with respect to the use of the copyright notice, the registration system, and the system for building the collections of the Library of Congress compatible with Berne while simultaneously doing no more to the present law than is absolutely necessary. The amendments to sections 401 and 402 make use of the copyright notice voluntary—a work will no longer be injected into the public domain at any time because it is first published without notice. At the same time, if a copyright owner elects to use a notice, its form is specified in the law.

A requirement of notice of copyright on copies of published works has been a feature of United States copyright law, in one form or another, for almost 200 years. Many user groups, particularly noncommercial, have come to rely upon the information it provides. Certain commercial users have supported the copyright notice as a means of injecting works into the public domain. There is apparently unanimity as to the necessity of eliminating the copyright notice in order to comply with Berne. My bill, however, assumes that at least on a transitional basis, the informational utility of the notice as a means of conveniently distinguishing the protected from the unprotected is sufficiently great so as to warrant encouraging its use. It is entirely possible that elimination of the

notice formality may not in the end curtail its use. Old habits die hard; it remains useful under the Universal Copyright Convention; and, it is, in all probability, the cheapest deterrent to infringement which a copyright holder may take. The propriety and efficacy of these incentives can be considered in the course of hearings on the bill.

In new section 403, the Copyright Office is given the authority to promulgate regulations concerning how publishers of works consisting in whole or in part of uncopyrightable works of the U.S. Government shall apprise the public of those portions of the work that are in the public domain and therefore freely copiable.

The bill repeals section 404, since no notice whatsoever need appear on a collective work, or on contributions thereto.

Sections 405 and 406, which deal with omissions of and errors in the copyright notice, are amended so as to apply only to works published in the United States—with or without a copyright notice—subject to mandatory deposit in the Library of Congress. This should have little functional effect, since virtually all publications in which the Library is interested now bear a copyright notice, and it seems likely that the Library's compliance activities will remain largely unchanged.

Section 11 of the bill contains a technical amendment to section 407(a) of current law, eliminating the notice requirement.

Section 12 amends section 408 of current law, concerning registration, to delete reference to section 405(a), since "cure" of a publication without notice is no longer necessary, and to further delete subparagraph (c)(2)(A), since the "collective works notice" section has been deleted.

Section 13 of the bill amends chapter 5 of title 17, relating to copyright infringement and remedies. Section 501(a) is amended to reflect the fact that violations of the moral rights provided in new section 106a are not copyright infringements. New section 511 addresses infringements of moral rights and provides that potential remedies include injunctions, actual and statutory damages, and costs and attorney's fees.

Section 14 of the bill amends chapter 8 of title 17, by providing that if the Copyright Royalty Tribunal ever has to adjust jukebox compulsory license fees, it shall give great weight both to its "final" rates prior to implementation of new section 116 and to the rates contained in any new consensual licenses that are negotiated.

Section 15 clarifies that title 17, United States Code, as amended by this act, does not provide copyright protection for any work that is in the public domain in the United States.

Section 16 provides that this act, and any amendments made thereby, shall take effect on the day after the date on which the Berne Convention enters into force with respect to the United States. Section 16 also specifies that any cause of action arising under title 17, United States Code, before the effective date of the act shall be governed by the provisions of such title as in effect when the cause of action arose. In other words, the act is not retroactive.

It may be useful to explain why certain provisions which might have been included in the bill were not. To reiterate, the approach of the legislation is to include, rather than exclude, proposals where the plain meaning of the convention and the practices of Berne Union states—particularly those sharing our legal tradition—appear to require changes in current copyright law. Nonetheless, the elimination or modification of the provisions of the 1976 Copyright Act which govern the renewal of copyrights which were in their first term of protection when the new law came into effect is not proposed. The renewal provisions of the 1976 Copyright Act are essentially transitional in nature; they do not apply to works which acquired copyright protection under Federal law after the effective date of the 1976 act. The renewal system is replaced by the wholly new approach of the 1976 act: A unitary term of protection; and, provisions for the termination of transfers by authors or certain of their successors, after the lapse of a number of years from the date of original assignments.

Consideration was given to eliminating the renewal provisions, even with respect to works then enjoying Federal copyright protection. But a whole set of expectancies, reflected in contracts with authors, with their families, have been embedded in contracts since the turn of the century. Congress maintained the renewal provision for copyrighted works predating the new law in order to respect these contracts and, also, as the Register of Copyrights remarked in 1965, "Most people have recognized that any attempt to improve the language now in effect would compound the present confusion and . . . it would be better to retain the present language which at least has a background of many years of interpretation and practice." [1965 Supplementary Report of the Register on Copyright Law Revision at 95.]

Additionally, the bill does not propose the retroactive protection of works which may have fallen into the U.S. public domain due to reasons other than the expiration of their terms of copyright. There seems to be general agreement among those who have examined the question that article 18 of the Berne Convention leaves

considerable scope to national discretion in dealing with the retroactive protection of the convention. Because the public domain is precisely what it says it is—the common property of the people to use as they see fit, in or out of commerce—I am strongly disinclined to restore controls over this heritage to proprietary interests.

This brief summary, Mr. Speaker, suggests that even under the best of circumstances, Berne adherence faces an uphill climb. I have highlighted some of the dangers off the beaten track, and I urge all of my colleagues to study the bill closely. It could be one of the most historic efforts we undertake in the 100th Congress, or it could be a difficult endeavor to start. Let us commence.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. McMILLAN of North Carolina) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 60 minutes, on March 17.

Mr. LAGOMARSINO, for 60 minutes, on March 18.

Mr. DEWINE, for 60 minutes, on March 18.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GRAY of Illinois) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. KASTENMEIER, for 15 minutes, today.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. McMILLAN of North Carolina) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. FAWELL.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

Mrs. MORELLA.

Mr. GILMAN.

Mr. CONTE.

Mr. THOMAS of California.

Mr. RINALDO.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GRAY of Illinois) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. FRANK.

Mr. CARDIN.

Mr. RODINO in two instances.

Mr. ANDERSON in 10 instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in 10 instances.

Mr. BROWN of California in 10 instances.

Mr. ANNUNZIO in six instances.



Mr. JONES of Tennessee in 10 instances.

Mr. BONER of Tennessee in five instances.

Mr. BEILENSEN.

Mr. FAZIO.

Mr. HOWARD in two instances.

Ms. KAPTUR in two instances.

Mr. LEVINE of California.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GRAY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 13 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 17, 1987, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

866. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

867. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the planning and construction by the Secretary of Agriculture of a facility to provide additional storage space and the renovation of existing facilities to provide laboratories at the National Seed Storage Laboratory, Fort Collins, CO; to the Committee on Agriculture.

868. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting five reports of violations of the Anti-Deficiency Act which occurred in the Department of the Air Force, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1351; to the Committee on Appropriations.

869. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Force Management and Personnel), transmitting the "Defense Manpower Requirements Report for FY 1988," which in conjunction with Secretary Weinberger's "Annual Report to the Congress for FY 1988," addresses the Department's total manpower resources: Active, Reserve, and retired military personnel and civilian employees; manpower readiness; mobilization; and efforts to improve management, efficiency, and productivity, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 115(b)(3); to the Committee on Armed Services.

870. A letter from the General Counsel of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations for the U.S. Mint for fiscal years 1988 and 1989, and for other purposes, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1110; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

871. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend and extend certain Federal laws relating to housing, community and neighborhood development, and related programs, and for other purposes, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1110; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

872. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of the report entitled, "Review of DAS Contract No. 0110-AA-NS-03-CC With Government

Vending Management Services, Inc.," pursuant to D.C. Code section 47-117(d); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

873. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of the report entitled, "Fiscal Year 1986 Annual Report on Advisory Neighborhood Commissions," pursuant to D.C. Code section 47-117(d); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

874. A letter from the Administrator, Energy Information Administration, Department of Energy, transmitting the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) annual report, which describes the organization, program, and accomplishments of the agency in calendar year 1986, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 790f(a)(2); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

875. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's report on the experiences of Medicaid recipients in health maintenance organizations, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1396a nt.; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

876. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 01-87, concerning a proposed memorandum of understanding with the Governments of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Turkey, and the United Kingdom for the cooperative development and production of a 155mm autonomous precision guided munition (APGM), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

877. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

878. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State, Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1988 and 1989 for the Department of State, and for other purposes, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1110; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

879. A letter from the Director, Office of Information Resources Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting notice of an altered Federal records systems, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

880. A letter from the Deputy Director for Administration, Central Intelligence Agency, transmitting the agency's report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1986, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

881. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's annual report of activities during calendar year 1986 under the Freedom of Information Act, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

882. A letter from the Acting Assistant Attorney General for Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting notice of a proposed altered Federal records systems, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

883. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the Department's 12th annual report of its activities under the Freedom of Information Act, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

884. A letter from the Executive Secretary, Board of Regents, Uniformed Services

University of the Health Sciences, transmitting a report of activities under the Government in the Sunshine Act covering March 12, 1986 to March 11, 1987, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Operations.

885. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. International Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's 1986 annual report on its activities under the Freedom of Information Act, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

886. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. International Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's report during the fiscal year 1986, concerning its activities to ensure that competition in contracting practices are being followed, pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 419; to the Committee on Government Operations.

887. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Royalty Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

888. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Royalty Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

889. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting notification of leasing systems, sale 110, for the central Gulf of Mexico, scheduled to be held in April 1987, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1337(a)(8); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

890. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report on the status of physical security at the Panama Canal with respect to the threat of international terrorism, pursuant to 46 U.S.C. app. 1801 nt.; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

891. A letter from the Director of Personnel Management, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 5, United States Code, to reform the civil service retirement system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

892. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 5, United States Code, to ensure the equitable application of a general schedule alternative plan or other pay limitation to certain other Federal employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

893. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 5, United States Code, to reform the financing of the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

894. A letter from the Special Counsel, U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting a copy of a report of the Secretary of the Army, setting forth the findings and conclusions of the Secretary's investigation into allegations of fraudulent time and attendance practices and improper use of incentive awards, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 1206(b)(5)(A); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

895. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation authorizing appropriations

to the Secretary of the Interior for services necessary to the nonperforming arts functions of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and for other purposes, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1110; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

896. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting an informational copy of an amended lease prospectus to acquire 58,840 occupiable square feet of space for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in the Philadelphia, PA area, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 606(a); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

897. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting the sixth annual report on the Methane Transportation Research, Development and Demonstration Program—fiscal year 1986, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 3808; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

898. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations for carrying out the National Climate Program for fiscal years 1988 and 1989; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

899. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the foster care and adoption assistance programs under part E of title IV of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

900. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting a report, "Training and Employment Report of the Secretary of Labor, 1985," which also fulfills the requirements relating to the Work Incentive Program and that relating to veterans' training and employment activities, pursuant to Public Law 97-300, section 169(d); 42 U.S.C. 640 SSA, section 440; 38 U.S.C. 2007(c); jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and Veterans' Affairs.

901. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Election Commission, transmitting a supplemental appropriation request for fiscal year 1987, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 437d(d)(1); jointly, to the Committees on House Administration and Appropriations.

902. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the Secretary's 1985 annual report on the administration of the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. App. 1683(a); jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Public Works and Transportation.

903. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the operation and maintenance of certain fish propagation facilities constructed in the Columbia River basin, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

904. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to facilitate implementation of the 1980 Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Ways and Means.

905. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting notification of the submittal of a draft Proposed Final Oil and Gas Leasing Program for areas offshore California, pursuant to Public Law 99-591; jointly, to the Committees on Appropriations, Inte-

rior and Insular Affairs, and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follow:

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Committee on Agriculture. H.R. 1157. A bill to provide for an acreage diversion pilot program applicable to the wheat program for the 1987 and 1988 crops; with an amendment (Rept. 100-25). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ROE (by request):

H.R. 1612. A bill to authorize appropriations under the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 for fiscal years 1988 and 1989; jointly, to the Committees on Science, Space, and Technology and Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ARCHER:

H.R. 1613. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the rate of percentage depletion for oil and gas wells to 27½ percent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ARCHER (for himself, Mr.

LOTT, Mr. BOULTER, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. WILSON, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma, Mr. DELAY, Mr. KEMP, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. LEATH of Texas, and Mr. McEWEN):

H.R. 1614. A bill to encourage the continued exploration for and production of domestic energy resources, to remove certain Federal controls over domestic energy production and utilization, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROWN of California (for himself, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. BONER of Tennessee, Mr. GARCIA, and Mrs. BOXER):

H.R. 1615. A bill to establish the Government Information Agency to enhance the economic, scientific, and technological position of the United States by acquiring, processing, and distributing the fruits of federally performed and federally sponsored research, development, and analysis, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations; Rules; and Science, Space, and Technology.

H.R. 1616. A bill to prescribe requirements relating to scientific and technical information used in the performance of contracts awarded by the Federal Government, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Armed Services.

By Mr. ENGLISH:

H.R. 1617. A bill to promote U.S. trade in agricultural commodities, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs; Agriculture; and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. FAUNTROY (for himself and Mr. DELLUMS):

H.R. 1618. A bill to recognize the organization known as the Montford Point Marine Association, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FAWELL (for himself and Mr. GUNDERSON):

H.R. 1619. A bill to improve the quality of teaching in American schools and enhance the competence of American students and thereby strengthen the economic competitiveness of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. FRANK (for himself, Mr. RODINO, and Mr. SOLARZ):

H.R. 1620. A bill to establish a Commission To Investigate Federal Involvement With the Immigration of Nazi Collaborators; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GLICKMAN:

H.R. 1621. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with the National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences, and National Academy of Engineers, to carry out certain highway research; jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation, and Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. HUCKABY (for himself, Mr.

COELHO, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. DERRICK, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. ESPY, Mr. FLIPPO, Mr. LOTT, Mr. STANGELAND, Mr. TALLON, and Mr. THOMAS of California):

H.R. 1622. A bill to provide that all U.S. cotton producers participate in defraying costs of their research and promotion program and that imported cotton and products be subject to the program assessments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER (for himself, and Mr. MOORHEAD):

H.R. 1623. A bill to amend title 17, United States Code, to implement the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, as revised at Paris on July 24, 1971, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McMILLAN of North Carolina:

H.R. 1624. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to require that certain revenues attributable to tariffs levied on imports of textile machinery and parts thereof be applied to support research for the modernization of the American textile machinery industry; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1625. A bill relating to the tariff treatment of trifluoromethylaniline (also known as m-Aminobenzotrifluoride); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RINALDO:

H.R. 1626. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to establish a program to make grants to States to provide home health services to older individuals; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ROE (by request):

H.R. 1627. A bill to amend title II of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, as amended, to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1988 and 1989; jointly, to the Committees on Science, Space, and Technology, and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. THOMAS of California:

H.R. 1628. A bill to require the updating of the reports submitted in accordance with the Wine Equity and Export Expansion Act of 1984; to the Committee on Ways and Means.



By Mr. GRAY of Illinois:

H. Con. Res. 77. Concurrent resolution to make a correction, relating to the maximum speed limit, in the enrollment of the bill H.R. 2; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration and Public Works and Transportation.

By Ms. KAPTUR (for herself, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. ROWLAND of Georgia, Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut, Mr. GRAY of Illinois, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. FLORIO, and Mr. RIDGE):

H. Con. Res. 78. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the Veterans' Administration Home Loan Program; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. KAPTUR (for herself, Mr. RIDGE, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. ROWLAND of Georgia, Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut, Mr. GRAY of Illinois, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. PATTERSON, and Mr. FLORIO):

H. Con. Res. 79. Concurrent resolution reaffirming the sense of Congress that the 1-percent fee charged by the Veterans' Administration to veterans obtaining a home loan guaranteed by such Administration should not be increased; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PARRIS:

H. Con. Res. 80. Concurrent resolution reaffirming that deposits, up to the statutorily prescribed amount, in federally insured depository institutions are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

## MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII.

12. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of Minnesota, relative to the Federal highway program; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

## ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 20: Mr. FLORIO, Mr. DOWNEY of New York, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. OBERSTAR, and Mr. SWIFT.

H.R. 21: Mr. FLORIO, Mr. DOWNEY of New York, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. OBERSTAR, and Mr. SWIFT.

H.R. 52: Mr. DWYER of New Jersey.

H.R. 74: Mr. SUNIA.

H.R. 118: Mr. DIOGUARDI.

H.R. 164: Mr. WEISS, Mr. ROBINSON, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. ROE, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. LELAND, Mr. GRAY of Illinois, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. ESPY, and Mr. SOLARZ.

H.R. 176: Mr. BRENNAN and Mr. DURBIN.

H.R. 205: Ms. SNOWE.

H.R. 281: Mr. LOWRY of Washington, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. WALGREN, Mr. DYSON, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. LELAND, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. STOKES, Mr. FISH, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. McDADE, Mr. SUNIA, and Mr. WHEAT.

H.R. 317: Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. STARK, Mr. BATES, Mr. TORRES, and Mr. DEFazio.

H.R. 457: Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. GRAY of Illinois, and Mr. RUSSO.

H.R. 497: Mr. PENNY.

H.R. 578: Mr. DAVIS of Michigan, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. NOWAK, Mr. CLINGER, and Mr. KANJORSKI.

H.R. 618: Mr. MINETA, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. GEJENSON, and Mr. GILMAN.

H.R. 628: Mr. TALLON.

H.R. 637: Mr. OWENS of Utah.

H.R. 654: Mr. BELENSON.

H.R. 656: Mr. MACKAY.

H.R. 693: Mr. DORNAN of California, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. SUNIA, and Mr. LEWIS of Florida.

H.R. 757: Mr. McDADE.

H.R. 898: Mr. SIKORSKI.

H.R. 916: Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma, Mr. CRANE, Mr. PETRI, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. SWINDALL, Mr. WEBER, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. RITTER, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Mr. HOUGHTON.

H.R. 925: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. MAVROULES, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. STOKES, and Mr. WOLFE.

H.R. 980: Mr. SAXTON, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. OWENS of Utah, and Mr. MRAZEK.

H.R. 1101: Mr. OLIN.

H.R. 1105: Mr. FAZIO and Mr. SOLARZ.

H.R. 1141: Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. FRANK, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. STARK, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mr. WORTLEY, Mr. PURSELL, Mr. SABO, Mr. DOWNEY of New York, Mr. PENNY, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. ECKART, Mr. RIDGE, and Mr. GOODLING.

H.R. 1188: Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 1213: Mrs. BOXER, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. COYNE, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. HENRY, Mr. GRAY of Illinois, Mr. WORTLEY, Mrs. COLLINS, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, and Mr. TRAXLER.

H.R. 1259: Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. RUSSO, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. QUILLLEN, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. EVANS, Mr. DICKS, Mr. LELAND, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. COELHO, Mr. GRAY of Illinois, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. BONIOR of Michigan, Mr. MACKAY, Mr. WILSON, Mr.

FAZIO, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. DIOGUARDI, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, Mr. BONER of Tennessee, Mr. FROST, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. DAUB, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. YATRON, Mr. NEAL, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. McDADE, Mr. DYSON, Mr. SCHEUER, and Mr. TOWNS.

H.R. 1326: Mr. JONES of Tennessee, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Mr. RAVENEL.

H.R. 1327: Mr. JONES of Tennessee and Mr. TRAFICANT.

H.R. 1368: Mr. PETRI.

H.J. Res. 1: Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. ANTHONY, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. BONIOR of Michigan, Mr. BRENNAN, Mr. BROWN of Colorado, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CLARKE, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. COURTER, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. FROST, Mr. GALLO, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. LOWERY of California, Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. MFUME, Mr. MORRISON of Washington, Mr. NAGLE, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. PEASE, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. PURSELL, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. SHARP, Mr. SIKORSKI, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Ms. SNOWE, and Mr. TOWNS.

H.J. Res. 8: Mr. TAUZIN.

H.J. Res. 43: Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. STUMP, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. CLARKE, Mr. WEBER, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. HORTON, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. WORTLEY, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. NEAL, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. BRENNAN, Mr. FROST, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. OWENS of New York, and Mr. SIKORSKI.

H.J. Res. 62: Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

H.J. Res. 90: Mr. HORTON, Mr. FROST, Mr. DYSON, Mr. DELUMS, Mr. DOWNEY of New York, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. SUNIA, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. WELDON, and Mr. DWYER of New Jersey.

H.J. Res. 110: Mr. WOLFE, Mr. RAHALL, and Mr. HAYES of Illinois.

H.J. Res. 155: Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. RITTER, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. CONTE, Mr. HORTON, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. GRAY of Illinois, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, and Mr. HAYES of Illinois.

H. Con. Res. 32: Mr. WOLFE and Mr. HAYES of Illinois.

H. Res. 17: Mr. COBLE.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## CONGRESSMAN GILMAN INTRODUCES WORLD FOOD DAY 1987

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1987

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have reintroduced House Joint Resolution 186 which would designate October 16, 1987, as "World Food Day," celebrating the founding of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in 1945. For the past 6 years, Congress has supported this commemorative day which has been an effective tool in increasing the public's awareness of the global problems of hunger and malnutrition.

Since 1979, the National Committee for World Food Day, under the leadership of its distinguished chairwoman, Patricia Young and the auspices of the World Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO] has undertaken hundreds of projects and programs related to the world's hunger problem. Without World Food Day and the organizations involved with its celebration, the ground swell needed that made America's response to the African famine possible would never have existed.

As the critical nature of world hunger grows, the importance of special days like World Food Day increases. Hundreds of colleges, universities, and other organizations participated in various activities to help educate their communities on the problem of hunger last year. These activities contribute to the significant worldwide movement that is needed to give the hungry the support needed to succeed. Public concern has already created enormous resources for Africa and is stimulating the political commitment needed to achieve long-term success.

By designating October 16, World Food Day, Congress will join these communities and initiatives in a committed national effort to alleviate hunger in the world.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support House Joint Resolution 186.

Mr. Speaker, at this point, I am inserting the full text of the House joint resolution designating October 16, 1987, as "World Food Day."

H.J. RES. 186

Whereas hunger and malnutrition remain daily facts of life for hundreds of millions of people throughout the world;

Whereas the children of the world suffer the most serious effects of hunger and malnutrition, with millions of children dying each year from hunger-related illness and disease, and many others suffering permanent physical or mental impairment because of vitamin or protein deficiencies;

Whereas the United States and the people of the United States have a long tradition of demonstrating humanitarian concern for the hungry and malnourished people of the world, recently manifested by the American response to African famine;

Whereas efforts to resolve the world hunger problem are critical to the maintenance of world peace and, therefore, to the security of the United States;

Whereas the United States, as the largest producer and trader of food in the world, has a key role to play in assisting countries and people to improve their ability to feed themselves;

Whereas although progress has been made in reducing the incidence of hunger and malnutrition in the United States, certain groups, notably Native Americans, migrant workers, the elderly, and children, remain vulnerable to malnutrition and related diseases;

Whereas the Congress is acutely aware of the paradox of immense farm surpluses in the United States despite the desperate need for food by people throughout the world;

Whereas the United States and other countries should develop and continually evaluate national policies concerning food, farmland, and nutrition to achieve the well-being and protection of all people and particularly those most vulnerable to malnutrition and related diseases;

Whereas improved agricultural policies, including farmer incentives, are necessary in many developing countries to increase food production and economic growth;

Whereas private enterprise and the primacy of the independent family farmer have been basic to the development of an agricultural economy in the United States and have made the United States capable of meeting the food needs of most of the people of the United States;

Whereas increasing farm foreclosures threaten to destroy the independent family farmer and weaken the agricultural economy in the United States;

Whereas when developing countries improve their ability to feed their people, free and unfettered trade in agricultural commodities can enable farmers in all countries to benefit from the advantages in raising agricultural commodities particularly suited to their respective climates and locations and can result in world food supplies being distributed most efficiently in the best interests of both producers and consumers;

Whereas conservation of natural resources is necessary for the United States to remain the largest producer of food in the world and to continue to aid hungry and malnourished people of the world;

Whereas participation by private voluntary organizations and businesses, working with national governments and the international community, is essential in the search for ways to increase food production in developing countries and improve food distribution to hungry and malnourished people;

Whereas the member nations of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations unanimously designated October 16 of each year as World Food Day because of the need to increase public awareness of world hunger problems;

Whereas past observances of World Food Day have been supported by proclamations by the Congress, the President, the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the territories and possessions of the United States, and by programs of the Department of Agriculture, other Federal departments and

agencies, and the governments and peoples of more than 140 other nations;

Whereas more than 375 private voluntary organizations and thousands of community leaders are participating in the planning of World Food Day observances in 1987, and a growing number of these organizations and leaders are using such day as a focal point for year-round programs; and

Whereas the people of the United States can express their concern for the plight of hungry and malnourished people throughout the world by fasting and by donating food and money for them: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That October 16, 1987, is designated as "World Food Day", and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe that day with appropriate ceremonies and activities, including worship services, fasting, food and money donations collections, educational endeavors, and the establishment of year-round food and health programs and policies.*

VA HOME LOAN FEE

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1987

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to offer legislation today reaffirming the sense of the Congress that the 1-percent fee charged by the Veterans' Administration to veterans obtaining a guaranteed home loan should not be increased.

For the last 3 years, the President's budget has contained proposals to increase this fee. They have been consistently rejected by the Congress on the basis that this would be a form of selective taxation on home buying veterans; and last year Public Law 99-576, which became effective on November 2, 1986, specifically expressed the sense of the Congress that this fee not exceed 1 percent.

The fiscal year 1988 budget, however, contained yet another proposal to increase this fee. This time, it called for an increase to 2.5 percent effective June 1, 1987. This means, should such a proposal be enacted, that veterans would be charged an average amount of \$1,500—up from \$600—just for the privilege of using the program.

At hearings before the committee on February 3 and 4, 1987, spokesmen from veterans' organizations stated its implementation would negate the beneficial aspects of the program. It could also be considered as a down payment requirement without giving the veteran the benefit of reducing the principal.

Additionally, it should also be emphasized that this discriminating tax would eliminate a substantial number of potential veteran home buyers from participating in the program. Ac-

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



cording to the Congressional Budget Office an increased rate to 2.5 percent could result in 20,250 fewer veterans from using their entitlement to purchase a home in fiscal year 1988.

Mr. Speaker, interest rates are at their lowest point in the last 10 years and some veterans are in a position for the first time to buy their own homes. To now impose an increased user fee on these potential home buyers would place an undue burden upon them—in particular, Vietnam-era veterans who account for 42.1 percent of all VA guaranteed home loans.

This sense-of-the-Congress resolution reaffirms our strong opposition to a proposal which would diminish the program's effectiveness.

# TRIBUTE TO MSGR. JOHN P. HOURIHAN

## HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1987

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to take this opportunity to pay tribute to my friend, Msgr. Hon. P. Hourihan of St. John's Church, the oldest Catholic parish in the Newark Archdiocese, known as the "immigrants' parish."

To most Newark residents, the name John Hourihan—or as he prefers to be called, "Father John"—is synonymous with compassion. For years, Father John has spent his days meeting the needs of the homeless, the elderly, and the sick in Newark. Thanks to his tireless devotion, hundreds of people receive hot meals every day. In these harsh times of budget cuts and recession, the efforts of Father John and his parishioners truly make the difference in the survival of Newark's poor and dispossessed.

Mr. Speaker, I salute Monsignor Hourihan and his countless contributions to our community, and I ask consent to reprint an article about him, published in the Newark Star-Ledger on February 23, 1987.

[From the Newark (N.J.) Star-Ledger, Feb. 23, 1987]

### EACH HIS BROTHER'S KEEPER—SIBLING PRIESTS TEAM UP ON NEWARK INNER-CITY PROGRAM

(By Monica Maske)

The Rev. Timothy F. Hourihan said his older brother, John, always wanted to be a priest, ever since he was a young boy. Msgr. John P. Hourihan said his younger brother, Tim, on the other hand, broke a lot of hearts when he entered the priesthood after a stint in the U.S. Army.

Although separated by a four-year age difference, Tim's military service and John's honorary title of monsignor, the brothers have shared the same profession as parish priests for more than 30 years.

And in all that time, the Hourihan brothers have never really teamed up.

Until now.

The two are joining forces at a combined fund-raising event on Saturday. Father Tim's parish, Our Lady of the Lake, in Verona, decided that this year a portion of the funds raised would be used to help the extensive inner-city soup kitchen program

at Monsignor John's parish, St. John's, on Mulberry Street in Newark.

The fund-raising cocktail party and silent auction will take place at the Prudential Insurance Co. complex in Roseland at 7 p.m.

"Time has people looking for authentic Christianity," said the St. John's pastor of his brother's parishers. "When you come from the middle or upper class, you don't see poverty."

"We're not taking care of poor people at St. John's we're dealing with the destitute—alcoholics, spaced-out Vietnam vets, people who came from other states looking for jobs in Newark, hippies who thought the secret of life was to be found in Greenwich Village."

For suburbanites, "it's scary to see his church, surrounded by all the poor people," said the Verona pastor.

"We thought it would be great to help them," said Father Tim. "We thought it was time to help them."

St. John's, the oldest Catholic parish in the Newark Archdiocese, is located in downtown Newark a few feet from McCarter Highway and across the street from the Catholic archdiocesan chancery office.

There is one family on the parish rolls, said the monsignor, the same number as when he arrived as pastor in 1972.

Such is the sense of humor of St. John's pastor that when the parish grew briefly to three families, he proudly reported a "300 percent increase" in church membership in his annual statistics.

Clearly, however, St. John's has no parish in the conventional sense. But it has a parish in the sense of "authentic Christianity."

St. John's attention is turned to the homeless, elderly and hungry of the city, who every day flock by the hundreds to the church for a hot meal. The other constituency is the Newark business community, for whom the pastor provides Masses and spiritual counseling at special chapels in the Gateway One office complex and at the YMCA on Broad Street.

"St. John's always gave out sandwiches," said the pastor, who expanded the chairty to a seven-day-a-week lunch program 14 years ago.

At 3:30 p.m. any day of the year, a line of people, sometimes numbering several hundred, are waiting for the hot lunch that the church provides.

Some 600,000 meals are handed out yearly, and often there is soup, an entree and dessert. Volunteers and a small staff prepare the meals, which the pastor estimates cost \$1 each.

Surprisingly, and the reason for the brotherly assistance from Our Lady of the Lake, in Verona, St. John's relies entirely on donations to underwrite its soup kitchen program. The pastor boasts that he manages without any subsidy from the Archdiocese of Newark or any state or federal funding.

At Our Lady of the Lake, said the Verona pastor, "Father John" from Newark is as well-known as his work.

Each fall, the parish youth group "collects food from the parishioners and rents a truck to bring it down to St. John's around Thanksgiving."

"Our kids work in the kitchen there," he continued. "And some of our adults work in the kitchen too."

When Our Lady of the Lake's annual fund-raiser was being planned, the suggestion arose to "think of my brother's parish as well," said the pastor.

Our Lady of the Lake, with 2,400 families on the parish rolls, is one of the largest Catholic churches in the area.

Father Tim came to the Verona parish 10 years ago after serving for 22 years at St. Aloysius Church in Jersey City. He was ordained in 1954 while his older brother was ordained in 1949.

During his tenure in Jersey City, Father Tim served as a member of the Hudson County Planning Board. He was also chairman of the Hudson County Arts and Cultural Society.

Father Tim has also been on the board of directors of Goodwill Industries of New Jersey Inc., in Harrison, for more than a decade. He was the first priest to serve on the board of the nationwide, nonsectarian organization, which provides vocational rehabilitation and job training for the handicapped.

While both brothers have been active in their concern for those less fortunate, Father John was given the honorary title of monsignor by the late Newark Archbishop Thomas A. Boland for his work with the deaf.

The monsignor, who said he prefers to be called Father John, recalled that his involvement with the deaf began after he had learned sign language as a seminarian. The course was mandated by the then-Bishop Thomas J. Walsh for all candidates to the priesthood.

"He wanted his priests to be qualified to deal with the rejected people of society," the older Hourihan said.

While attending Catholic University of America in Washington, Hourihan would go down the road to nearby Gallaudet College, the only institution of higher education founded by Abraham Lincoln for the deaf. It was at Gallaudet he "acquired a skill" in sign language by giving sermons at Sunday Mass to the deaf Catholic students.

After getting a master's degree in special education at Columbia University, he began working with the deaf in the Newark Archdiocese, becoming the first archdiocesan director of the apostolate for the deaf and helping to establish clinics and testing centers for the deaf.

### GASOLINE LINES PREDICTED BY ADMINISTRATION IN 2 YEARS

## HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1987

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, the Secretary of the Interior, Donald P. Hodel, has predicted that the gas lines of the 1970's will return in 2 to 5 years. With gas lines in the future, I believe it would be folly to vote to lift the 55-mile-per-hour speed limit as we will be asked to do on Wednesday.

Many of the opponents of the speed limit claim it is no longer needed because the energy crisis has disappeared. It is clear from the statements of Mr. Hodel and others that the energy crisis is very real and imminent.

The people of this Nation would not want to see a resumption of the gas lines. It makes no sense to remove a major energy conservation measure at a time these predictions are being made.

I ask permission to reprint an article from the New York Times of February 17, 1987, on the energy situation. I hope my colleagues will recognize the necessity of maintaining the 55-mile-per-hour speed limit because of the need for energy conservation.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 17, 1987]  
**U.S. OIL SHORTAGES SEEM UNAVOIDABLE TO MANY ANALYSTS—\$18 PRICE CALLED INSUFFICIENT TO END FURTHER PLUNGES IN DOMESTIC PRODUCTION**

(By Robert D. Hershey, Jr.)

Despite higher prices and a more stable market, the United States is almost inevitably headed toward new oil shortages that could be as disruptive as those of the 1970's, according to increasingly urgent warnings by Government policy makers and other analysts.

After nearly a year of wild fluctuations in which the oil price was cut roughly in half, the OPEC countries now seem to be maintaining a price of about \$18 a barrel. But while this price, which is almost double the lows of last summer, has the unofficial blessing of the Reagan Administration and some major oil companies, it is generally regarded as insufficient to prevent further sharp declines in domestic production.

As a result, many specialists say, American dependence on foreign oil could by 1990 soar to new peaks and could reach a dangerous 60 percent by 1995. This, in turn, implies renewed control of the oil market by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

#### "SITTING IN GAS LINES"

The latest, and perhaps strongest, warning came last week from Interior Secretary Donald P. Hodel, formerly Secretary of Energy. "People will be sitting in gas lines" again, he flatly predicted, "anytime within the next two to five years."

With OPEC back "in the driver's seat," Mr. Hodel added, the organization will have restored its ability to use oil for political ends, such as the 1973-74 embargo by its Arab members. He said he had been told by a Middle Eastern source that, if it had not been for the glutted market, such a cutoff would have been imposed after American air strikes against Libya last year.

Although a world price of \$18 a barrel—equivalent to about \$19.50 for the benchmark American grade of West Texas crude—is considered a "survival" level for most larger companies, analysts agree it gives the United States almost no chance of halting what Government figures published last month show was an unexpectedly sharp drop in oil production in 1986.

When combined with rising consumption, this lag in domestic output points to dangerously high levels of imports, with adverse implications for national security, foreign policy, the trade balance and the general health of the economy.

"We are today sowing the seeds of the next energy crisis," James R. Schlesinger, formerly Secretary of Energy and Secretary of Defense, told Congress recently. "The same falling oil price that provides consumer benefits and provides a macroeconomic stimulus while easing inflation and interest rates also implies serious problems for domestic oil supply and national security."

Although the nation has taken steps in the last decade to reduce the impact of such supply disruptions—the most important step may be the building of a large strategic stockpile with more than 510 million bar-

rels—the brutal geopolitical facts of world oil remain stacked against the United States and its similarly situated allies.

About two-thirds of the world's reserves not controlled by Communist countries—and currently unused production capacity—are in the politically volatile Persian Gulf. There, the oil is so easy to recover that the nations that control it can undersell and drive from the market virtually any competitor.

At the same time, the industrialized countries account for two-thirds of non-Communist consumption, much of it absolutely essential. In the United States, for example, 97 percent of the fuel used for transportation is oil for which there is no ready substitute.

Because of the current world surplus, reflected in lower prices, "many people have lost sight of the fact that the oil market is not only very fragile, but it is also controlled by others," said Senator James A. McClure of Idaho, the ranking Republican on the Senate Energy Committee.

Although American vulnerability in oil cannot be gauged simply by the percentage of imports—the source, price and other factors are also important—it is agreed that heavy dependence on Mideast supplies is highly risky.

#### SAUDI ARABIA A KEY SUPPLIER

While United States reliance on Persian Gulf oil is far less than it was 15 years ago, the amount imported from the Persian Gulf has climbed of late and Saudi Arabia is becoming an increasingly important supplier. In addition, under an international Energy Agency agreement, the United States is obliged to share oil with the other members of the organization in the face of an oil shortage.

"Overdependence on costly and insecure foreign sources of oil could well be the major national problem of the 1990's," said Charles J. DiBona, president of the American Petroleum Institute, a trade association. "Few people comprehend that today's problems for the industry threaten the security and economic well-being of the whole nation tomorrow."

While consumption is climbing—and at an accelerating pace—it is the sharply falling level of American production that most distresses policy makers, industry officials and strategic analysts.

#### 9 PERCENT OUTPUT PLUNGE IN 1986

After rising slightly for four years in response to higher prices, output plummeted by a stunning 833,000 barrels a day, or about 9 percent, between February and December 1986, according to Energy Department data. This decline, to 8.35 million barrels a day, brought the nation's production rate down to the lowest levels since 1977, when import dependence reached its peak of 48 percent. Imports of crude oil and refined products currently account for about 38 percent of American consumption, up from 31 percent a year ago. At the time of the Arab embargo, the level was 33 percent.

"In less than one year, manipulation of crude oil prices by the dominant Arab OPEC producing countries has offset all of the production gains realized between 1982 and 1985," said Raymond H. Hefner, chairman of the Independent Petroleum Association of America, a trade group representing thousands of medium-size and small operators that drill most of the country's new oil and gas wells.

This year, according to various projections, production will fall an additional

300,000 to 500,000 barrels, to about 17 percent below the peak production of 9.6 million barrels a day reached in 1970.

Most analysts believe that \$18 oil is not enough even to arrest this drop, much less reverse it. "I don't think it gets the job done," said G. Henry Schuler, an energy specialist at the Center for Strategic and International Studies here. "It's not enough to assure the activity we need in this country."

Moreover, he and other analysts maintain, the fact that oil collapsed to below \$10 a barrel in recent memory makes oilmen and their bankers unwilling to assume that the current price will hold. There are signs this week of cheating on OPEC quotas, and a major test will occur when the winter heating season ends in the next several weeks.

"The thing in the back of everybody's mind is that the \$18 price is attached to a high degree of risk," said Herbert W. Krupp, senior energy economist for the Bankers Trust Company. "Once you've seen \$10 oil, you're scared."

Theodore R. Eck, chief economist for the Amoco Corporation, estimated that it would take an oil price "in the mid-\$20's" before there was a significant rise in the exploration activity required to find new oil for the 1990's. In the current situation, moreover, the industry is losing—or failing to attract—vital talent. "I'm really afraid about the 'critical mass,'" he said.

Another reason for concern, according to the chairman of the Chevron Corporation, George M. Keller, is that, unlike the situation in the 1970's, there are no longer any major oil discoveries, such as at Alaska's Prudhoe Bay and in the North Sea, that await development.

#### DRILLING IN PROVEN AREAS

And while the cost of drilling has fallen, too, the inclination is to drill in proven areas rather than to explore offshore and other frontiers where there is the best chance of finding sizable quantities.

Despite the dim prospects for maintaining even current levels of self-sufficiency in oil, the Reagan Administration believes there is relatively little the Government can, or should, do about it.

Secretary Hodel and many others believe, in fact, that the Government was mainly responsible for the oil problems of the 1970's because of its controls on prices and its counterproductive efforts to allocate diminished supplies. "We caused the shortage," Mr. Hodel maintains.

A major review ordered by President Reagan of energy-dependency and national security—now due to be unveiled next month—is expected to lay out the impact and costs of possible Government interventions, such as imposing an import fee on foreign oil. But Secretary Hodel said the report would make no recommendations for fear this would reduce the prospects for serious debate of a high-stakes problem with no easy solution.



# NATION'S COMPETITIVENESS EXPLORED BY COMMERCE SUBCOMMITTEE

## HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1987

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, recently the Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer Protection and Competitiveness on which I serve, chaired by my colleague, Representative JAMES J. FLORIO, began exploring our Nation's trade deficit through an initial hearing on capital formation and the impact of corporate mergers on our competitiveness.

One of the most important issues facing our Nation today concerns a spiraling trade deficit and an erosion of U.S. competitiveness in the world market. In the first of a series of hearings to be held by this subcommittee, we were able to focus on the impact of corporate takeovers, restructurings, and mergers on trade and the value of the dollar.

Chairman FLORIO pointed to the unsuccessful takeover effort of Owens-Corning Fiberglas Co. last year as an example of the impact a hostile takeover bid can have. In order to beat back the takeover bid, Owens-Corning was forced to go \$2.5 billion in debt and as a result, the firm had to reduce its workforce by 14,000 workers, from 29,000 to 15,000 employees. Of these employees, 800 were laid off at the firm's Barrington, NJ, plant, which was closed as part of the company's restructuring.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to direct the attention of my colleagues to the following article from the February 26, 1987, edition of the Star-Ledger. The article highlights several key areas that will be explored by the Commerce, Consumer Protection and Competitiveness Subcommittee under Chairman FLORIO's direction.

[From the Star-Ledger, Feb. 26, 1987]

### "THRIFT" CALLED KEY TO OVERCOMING TRADE WOES

(By J. Scott Orr)

WASHINGTON.—Americans should spend less and save more if the U.S. is to rebound from its current international trade woes, a noted financial expert and businessman told a House competitiveness subcommittee yesterday.

George Hatsopoulos, chairman and president of Thermo Electron Corp. and a member of the board of directors of the American Business Conference, suggested a consumer tax as the only means of stemming U.S. personal spending.

"The first step is to get back to the savings rates we had in the 50s, 60s and even in the 70s," Hatsopoulos said. He pointed out that the Japanese spend far less and save at rates far greater than Americans.

Rep. James Florio (D-1st Dist.), during his first hearing as chairman of the newly created subcommittee on commerce, consumer protection and competitiveness, said a key to increasing U.S. competitiveness in world markets is to increase the availability of capital.

"The subject is how we raise and use capital in our domestic economy and how that affects the ability of our companies to compete internationally," Florio said.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

"If our industries are at a disadvantage versus their foreign competitors in their ability to raise capital, we must respond," he added.

Rep. Matthew Rinaldo (R-7th Dist.), a senior member of the Florio subcommittee, noted that the cost of capital in the U.S. is nearly twice the cost of capital in Japan.

"We have only to look at the international trade deficits of the last several years to see that there has been an erosion of U.S. competitiveness," Rinaldo said.

Hatsopoulos, an expert on the economics of capital formation, explained that saving makes more money available for investment in research and development that can help U.S. industries become more efficient and more competitive.

He also stressed that reducing the federal deficit would be another key element in any move to ease trade deficits and boost U.S. productivity. The federal deficit is the biggest offender when it comes to tying up U.S. capital, he said.

At the same time, Hatsopoulos urged caution in making capital available too quickly or shifting too rapidly from a big spending nation to a nation of big savers.

"We are in a classic 'Catch 22' situation and in order to weave through it we have to have very careful planning," he said. For example, cutting back spending too rapidly might help certain industries, while at the same time hurting others.

Florio, who is shifting his primary legislative focus to international trade for the first time this year, said that another problem facing the economy and business is the current wave of corporate takeovers.

"Clearly, our laws are not working to keep our companies competitive. We need to examine our policies to make sure that American firms are provided the opportunity to grow and will not always be looking over their shoulders and worrying about the short-term threat of a raider," Florio said.

Testifying on the problems of corporate raiders yesterday was William W. Boeschstein, chairman, president and chief executive officer of Owens-Corning Fiberglas.

Owens-Corning, as part of a reorganization to avoid a hostile takeover, was forced last year to close down its plant in Florio's South Jersey district putting more than 800 people out of work.

In addition to the closure of several Owens-Corning plants, the streamlining that successfully headed off the buy-out involved a major cutback in research and development investment.

Boeschstein called the current takeover wave "a pervasive threat to virtually every American corporation and may well cause irretrievable harm both to our society and to our industrial competitiveness."

"Ultimately, the question of corporate takeovers comes down to this: How many companies that made America the great nation it is today would have developed, survived, and flourished in the current business environment?"

"And how many will do so in the future if the current situation is allowed to continue?" Boeschstein asked.

March 16, 1987

## DIANE IPPOLITO IN THE NEWS

### HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1987

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, a prominent Montgomery County, MD, educator, Diane Ippolito, was recently spotlighted in a news article for her outstanding contributions to education.

Mrs. Ippolito is currently principal of Woodward High School in Potomac, MD, which is closing, but she will continue to serve Montgomery County as the new principal of Winston Churchill High School.

I would like to share with my colleagues this insightful article by Tracey O'Shaughnessy that was recently printed in the Potomac Almanac and therefore am reprinting it here.

Diane Ippolito still has trouble talking about Woodward High School's final homecoming. She still breaks up just a little when she recalls how her students presented her with a gold heart on the Wildcats' football field at half-time. The heart, which she wears around her neck, bears the initial "D" on one side. On the other side are the words "All our love, Charles W. Woodward students."

"That special bond we've established means a lot to me," says Ippolito, who is serving her last months as Woodward's principal. "It's something we've created together and something I'll always treasure."

Ippolito will take over the reins of Churchill High School July 1, just 24 hours after Woodward High School's 21st and final graduation. She will replace Mary Helen Smith, who moves to an Area One administrative position March 1.

Ippolito, a former physics research scientist with a penchant for chocolate, Bach, chicken wings and Ayn Rand, talks about Woodward as if she is talking about her family. And she talks about the closing as if it were the end of the family's long stay in an old Victorian house that has grown too expensive to maintain.

"At the beginning of her year, people said, 'There's going to be a lot of crying here, a lot of talking about our last home game or our last prom,' she said. 'And we just decided, no, it's not going to be like that. It's going to be a celebration. A celebration of our 21 years here.'"

Ippolito reaches for the box of Cote d'Or Chokotoffs that sits on the round table in her Woodward office. She unwraps the candy, slips it in her mouth and follows it with a gulp of hot coffee.

"Chocolate is my one vice," she says with a laugh. "I'm a health nut in all respects. I believe a healthy body is a healthy mind. I golf, bicycle and take long walks." She takes another bite from the chocolate. "Just don't take my chocolate away."

Diane Ippolito is a medium-sized 40-year-old with long, spindly legs, thick brown hair and a quick wit. She says she doesn't leave Woodward much and likes to think of it as her home base. She attends virtually all the school's functions, from high school plays to football games to choir practices. She jokes that she was the oldest woman at I. Magnin's buying a prom gown.

In fact, if you take away the cement-block walls, her office—with its rocking chair, potted plants, brass lamps, latch hook rug and oversized maple veneer file cabinet—

looks more like a comfortable den than an office. On her desk, right behind the bright red ceramic apple, is a 5-by-7 piece of embroidery, a Valentine's Day present from her cafeteria manager, that reads: "You're the rose of Woodward."

"I think she's an excellent principal," says Woodward senior Laura Gross. "She's always there for the students. And whenever you need to talk to her, she's there to listen."

Senior Alisson Murphy remembers the time last year when her girls' soccer team went to the county finals and Ippolito called the squad into her office and gave them all a long-stemmed red rose.

"She's done a lot for the school," senior Mike Kelleher says. "This is closing year, and she's just made it easier to bear."

"This is my goal in life," Ippolito says. "This is it: to be a high school principal and to stay a high school principal. I always get the comment from people, 'You're young, you've got a lot to do with the rest of your life. But this is what I want to do with the rest of my life.'"

This from a 4.0 physics major at Trinity who wrote her master's thesis on an interferometric ranging system utilizing lasers and who went to former state Sen. Joe Tidings to get her an interview for a job at NASA.

Diane Ippolito was a math and science nut who finally did get a job with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and spent her days in the research laboratory and her nights sitting out in a field at Goddard Space Center tracking satellites with lasers.

It was only a fluke, she says, that she got into education. Her husband, Tom, was in the military and was stationed at Fort Knox, Ky. While there, Ippolito helped young Army men study for their Graduate Equivalency Diploma.

"I had found the perfect match," she says. "I really liked working with kids and watching their development." She left NASA, and when she and her husband returned to Montgomery County, she entered teaching, first as a math teacher at E. Brooke Lee Junior High School and then as a math resource teacher at that same school.

Ippolito says it was her experience as a research teacher that gave her the desire to become a principal. "I just loved working with instruction and working with young teachers. I figured, instructionally, if you could make an impact on what was going on in the classroom, you could have an even greater effect as a principal."

So she set her path logically, scientifically: first, a couple of years as assistant principal at Parkland Junior High; second, a couple of years as an administrative assistant; third, some time working in the Area Two administrative offices to get an overview of how the system works. And finally, the objective is attained: Ippolito becomes principal at Montgomery Village Junior High School in 1979. She came to Woodward in 1983.

"I'm a strong believer in finding out what you want and going for it," she says. "When I came to Woodward, people said because we were a small school, things couldn't be done. I didn't believe it."

Her get-it-done attitude has brought results:

She worked to establish the county's first computer centers for computer science and English writing instruction;

She designed an internship program for Woodward students that lets them work

with researchers at the National Institutes of Health and at other local businesses.

She worked to set up a program for the severely profound handicapped that trains handicapped students ages 15-21 to care for themselves so they can function effectively in group home situations;

She established intensive advanced placement periods in art, biology and chemistry for students who want to take the College Board's advanced placement exams.

"I think with creative scheduling, you can do something that people say can't be done," she says. "I have a real willingness to try."

Ippolito says she looks forward to Churchill and has always said that if she couldn't be a principal at Woodward, Churchill would be her first choice.

While she has met with former Churchill Principal Frank Bready, current principal Smith, the PTA president, the area supervisor and some of the students, she said that during the next few months she will focus on the school that has been her life for the past four years.

"Woodward has been a part of my family," she says. "I've gotten to know the families—really know them. It's been a very special place. I hope I can bring to Churchill that sense of love and caring. But until we close in June, this is my home. And my direction is in making this the best."

#### WHEN A GUN WOULD HAVE COUNTED

HON. JON L. KYL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1987

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, as every Member of this Chamber is aware, gun control is an issue that is often before this body. It also is an issue on which most Americans have strong opinions.

This editorial from the Phoenix Gazette recently was brought to my attention, and I believe it will be of interest to our colleagues. I ask that it be printed in full in the RECORD.

[From the Phoenix Gazette, Nov. 21, 1986]

#### WHEN A GUN WOULD HAVE COUNTED

A man down, being beaten—with a metal pipe—and robbed in the afternoon in a downtown alley. The pictures in Wednesday's *Gazette* were indeed worth a thousand words about violent crime here. And those words lead to a conclusion: Too bad there was not a citizen close by, trained in the use of firearms and carrying a concealed weapon.

The photographer, M. Adrian Clack, called police after taking only seconds to snap pictures that may prove useful in tracking down and prosecuting the robbers. The call was futile. As usual, the thugs had fled before police arrived. The victim was gone, too.

Phoenix has a fine police force, one of the nation's best, but police can't routinely protect victims against violent crime. At best, they can solve the case. If everything goes right, maybe the criminals will go to prison. Probably not, though.

If an armed citizen had been on the scene, he or she could have stopped this attack. Almost surely without firing a shot. Unfortunately, the Arizona Legislature is stub-

born about guns. Only criminals are allowed to carry concealed weapons in this state.

Judging from the pictures, it would have been unnecessary to shoot. The display of the weapon and a shouted warning, however, no doubt would have changed the situation. The assailants, uncertain about what they were up against, probably would have fled. The beating would have been stopped.

Suppose, though, that their three-to-one odds, or whatever, encouraged the thugs to abandon their victim and take on the citizen with a gun. By maneuvering to the side of the alley, just as the photographer did, the citizen could get off a clean shot, with no bystanders in the background.

"Stop where you are!" If that command didn't work, the goon armed with the pipe should take the first round, right in the midsection. If that shot didn't discourage the other two, then two more well aimed shots would.

The future is not bright when it comes to violent crime. One occurs every 24 seconds in the United States. There would be far fewer, however, if the Arizona Legislature would authorize concealed weapons to law-abiding citizens who are trained in use of firearms.

#### THIRD YEAR OF CAPTIVITY FOR HOSTAGE TERRY ANDERSON

HON. LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1987

Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York. Mr. Speaker, we must not forget Terry Anderson.

I rise today to remind my colleagues that this day, March 16, marks the beginning of Terry Anderson's third year of captivity.

Two years ago, today, Terry Anderson, chief Middle East correspondent for the Associated Press, was abducted from the streets of Beirut by Moslem extremists. He has been held the longest of the 8 American hostages still in captivity in Lebanon—300 days longer than the 52 American hostages released in 1981 after 444 days in Iranian captivity.

These 2 years have been difficult ones for his family. Three months after his abduction, his wife gave birth to a daughter. Sulome Anderson is almost 2 years old now and has never known the embrace of her loving father.

On February 15, 1986, Terry's father, Glenn Anderson Sr., died; 4 months later, Glenn Jr., Terry's brother, died. Thought Terry knows about the birth of his daughter, he is probably not aware of the passing of his father and brother.

Terry's sister, Peggy Say, has been inspirational in her tireless efforts on his behalf. She has spent the last 2 years publicizing her brother's plight, meeting with representatives of the State Department and the Ambassadors of the countries involved in the Middle East conflict.

Peggy was here in Washington yesterday at a special service of the First Baptist Church as part of a "Day of Prayer for Hostages" declared by the country's American Baptist congregations. Today she is in Valley Forge, PA, with former hostages Father Lawrence Martin Jenco and Rev. Benjamin Weir, at a prayer



breakfast for her brother and the other hostages.

I would like to add my prayer to those offered today on Terry's behalf:

Please, Dear God, see Terry Anderson home safely. Let him hold his wife and children close to him. Let him know the smile of the daughter he has never seen. Let him embrace and thank the sister who has worked so hard on his behalf. Let him mourn the loss of his father and brother. And let this Nation learn from this remarkable man who risked his life to inform us, the citizens of this Nation, about the bloody battles going on in the Middle East, about the symptoms and causes of terrorism, about America's role in this conflict. And let us not forget his ordeal, which he has suffered simply because he is American. Please, God, set him free.

#### VA HOME LOAN GUARANTY PROGRAM

#### HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1987

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, on March 6, 1987, in Phoenix, AZ, the Veterans' Administration guaranteed its 12 millionth home loan, bringing the total value of loans guaranteed under this program to \$275.4 billion.

I am therefore pleased to offer legislation today expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the VA Home Loan Guaranty Program.

Mr. Speaker, the VA Home Loan Guaranty Program provides credit assistance to eligible veterans and service personnel through guarantees of loans made by private lenders on more reasonable terms than generally available to nonveterans, without the assumption of undue risk by the Government.

I wish to emphasize that through fiscal year 1986, more than 7.5 million of these loans totaling \$102.7 billion have been repaid. This demonstrates the program's effectiveness from both the perspective of providing housing opportunities for millions of American families and as a continuing stimulus to the economy.

I am also pleased to state that more than 1 million loans have been guaranteed by this program in the last 3 years alone.

Mr. Speaker, we in the Congress should be committed to this viable ongoing program for veterans. Therefore, the resolution I offer today is for the purpose of expressing the Congress' firm support to the goals and objectives of the VA Home Loan Guaranty Program and to the veterans and service personnel whom it has served so well.

#### TRIBUTE TO SENATOR CHARLES GOODELL

#### HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1987

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, recently the Nation lost one of its greatest leaders, Sena-

tor Charles E. Goodell, who passed away on January 21.

Mr. Goodell was first elected to Congress in 1959, and represented Jamestown, NY. In 1968, a strange twist of events sent him to the U.S. Senate: He was appointed to complete the late Senator Robert Kennedy's term after Senator Kennedy's assassination. Senator Goodell lost his bid for reelection in 1970, but he distinguished himself during his term by leading congressional opposition to the Vietnam war and sponsoring legislation to cutoff funds for the war effort.

Although his time in the Congress was brief, his voice of reason prevailed, and his wisdom and leadership during that turbulent time in our history will be long remembered.

Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in expressing condolences to Senator Goodell's family, and I ask consent to reprint an article on Senator Goodell, published in the New York Times on January 22, 1987.

CHARLES E. GOODELL, SENATOR AGNEW  
ASSAILED, DIES  
(By Frank Lynn)

Charles E. Goodell, who shifted from establishment Republican to critic of the Vietnam War and the Nixon White House as he moved from the House of Representatives to representing New York in the United States Senate, died yesterday in Washington. He was 60 years old and had been a Washington lawyer and lobbyist for the last 16 years.

Mr. Goodell, appointed to the Senate in 1968 by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller to succeed Robert F. Kennedy after his assassination, served only two years in the Senate, but he emerged as a leading critic of the Vietnam War and as a result, a leading target of President Richard M. Nixon and Vice President Spiro T. Agnew.

Mr. Goodell joined liberal Democrats in sponsoring legislation to cut off money for the war effort, legislation that was essentially adopted five years later after he had left Congress.

Before his appointment to the Senate he was a moderate to conservative member of the House of Representatives from Jamestown in western New York State.

RADICAL LIBERAL

Two years later and now a liberal Republican with Mr. Agnew publicly castigating him as a "radical liberal" and even Mr. Rockefeller publicly questioning his "undercutting" of the President, Mr. Goodell sought a full six-year term.

He failed largely because he split the moderate to liberal vote with Representative Richard L. Ottinger of Westchester, a Democrat, permitting James L. Buckley, running on the Conservative Party line, to win the Senate seat with less than a majority.

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, referred to the heat and emotions of that campaign and that time when he said yesterday that Mr. Goodell was "called to public services at a time of travail and tragedy." He added that "I have not known a finer member of Congress."

"He fell on his sword politically," said a former aide, Michael C. Smith, a former city official and now a vice president of E. F. Hutton & Company.

ONE OF YOUNG TURKS

Another former aide, George Mitrovich, who had also worked for Mr. Kennedy, noted that there had been considerable criticism of the Goodell appointment originally

because he was not a statewide figure but that Mr. Goodell proved to be "a worthy successor of Senator Kennedy."

As a member of the House for 10 years, he had been part of a group of Republican "young Turks" who helped oust Charles A. Halleck as House Republican leader and elect Gerald R. Ford as the new Republican leader.

Later, Mr. Ford appointed him chairman of the presidential Clemency Board, which reviewed in 1976 clemency applications by 21,729 Vietnam War resisters, including many who had fled to Canada and other countries to avoid conscription.

After leaving the Senate and practicing law in New York City for two years, Mr. Goodell became chairman of the board of DGA International, a public relations and lobbying concern.

His second wife, Patricia Goldman, was another continuing link to government. She is vice chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board.

Mr. Goodell was born and raised in Jamestown and was a varsity baseball and football player at both Jamestown High School and Williams College, where he was also elected to Phi Beta Kappa, the national honorary society. He graduated from Yale Law School and received a master's degree at the Yale Graduate School of Government.

He first went to Washington in 1954 as a Congressional liaison assistant at the Justice Department and then returned to Jamestown to practice law and eventually become the Chautauqua County Republican chairman in 1958. A year later, following the death of the veteran Representative Daniel A. Reed, he won a House seat in a special election.

Survivors, in addition to his wife, include five sons, William R., Timothy B., Roger S., Michael C. and Jeffrey H.

A memorial service is scheduled for tomorrow in Washington. The funeral and burial will be in Jamestown, but plans were incomplete yesterday.

#### SPEED LIMIT IS AN EASY VOTE

#### HON. JAMES J. HOWARD

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1987

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Washington Post gave an excellent description of the speed limit issue. The Post said the House would have the easiest vote of the year because we will be weighing human lives against the opportunity to save a few minutes traveling.

I urge my colleagues to join me in voting for human lives and against death and injuries. The 55-mile-per-hour speed limit should not be changed.

I request permission for republication of the Washington Post editorial for the assistance of my colleagues.

The editorial follows:

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 15, 1987]

YES TO 55

The question of whether to raise or keep the 55 mph national speed limit now returns to the House, which is scheduled to vote on it this week. The Senate, though it wants to raise the limit, has agreed to be bound by the House vote in order to send the presi-

dent a highway bill for what will be left of this year's construction season. Last time it was asked to raise the limit, the House voted no. It should do so again.

There are a lot of federal requirements meant to protect us the People from ourselves. We do not always find ourselves in favor of these requirements; the price sometimes seems greater than the gain. But not here. We've said it before: the equation is minutes versus lives. It's not even close.

The 55 mph standard was imposed as a condition for receipt of federal highway funds in response to the oil embargo and energy shortage in 1973. It does save fuel, but that is not its prime importance. It also saves lives, an estimated 2,000 to 4,000 a year, and another 2,500 to 4,500 serious injuries.

The critics don't dispute that. Nevertheless, their proposal is to allow states to raise the limit to 65 on rural stretches of their Interstates. That is more than 70 percent of the system.

The pressure for the increase comes mainly from western states, which are stronger in the Senate and which have more miles and fewer people. Proponents say there is less need for the requirement in states such as these than in other, more crowded states; that the required policing of the limit causes a misallocation of state police, who could be better employed at another tasks; that states have the right in our system to make this kind of decision for themselves (and will make it well); and that the current limit isn't being much enforced anyway, thereby adding to general disrespect for the law.

But raise the limit and people would break that too; even in breaking the limit they drive slower than they would if the limit were higher. A hundred miles at 55 mph take about 17 minutes longer than at 65. That's the price of those lives. It ought to be the easiest vote the House takes this year.

#### LEGISLATION TO EXPAND HOME SERVICES UNDER THE OLDER AMERICANS ACT OF 1965

**HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1987

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, in 1965 when Congress enacted the Older Americans Act, we put in place a nationwide network to provide aging services at the local level. Today, I am improving this program by introducing legislation to amend the Older Americans Act to help this structure keep up with the changing times.

As many of my colleagues know, the implementation of the Medicare DRG system, has meant that more Medicare patients than ever are being discharged from the hospital in greater need of support services. The consequent burden upon the network currently in place under the Older Americans Act has been strained due to the increased demand for services.

As the National Council of Senior Citizens and the National Governors Association have already recognized, the need for locally based home services is great. The legislation which I am introducing today would expand the authorized activities of State and local agencies

of aging to help them meet this increased demand for home services.

My proposal would add a new part D under title III of the act to authorize area agencies on aging to develop a home health care program which would provide the services of part-time or intermittent nursing care, physical or speech therapy, and necessary medical supplies used as an integral part of this treatment. My bill would also allow these agencies to develop an outreach service to locate and identify recipients, health educational programs, and programs to utilize the skills and talents of families and private voluntary organizations.

This legislation is not an attempt to create a new health program. It is modeled after the highly successful home nutrition program currently being run by area agencies on aging and, like that program, would allow for voluntary contributions to help cover the costs of the program. Further, it would not duplicate programs already in place under Medicare, Medicaid, or other federally funded programs. My legislation contains a prohibition against providing duplicate services to individuals already receiving assistance under any other substantially similar federally funded program. The bill also provides for very important quality of care assurances for home health programs.

I urge my colleagues to review my legislation and join me in this efforts to expand the Older Americans Act.

#### TEACHER TRAINING BILL INTRODUCED

**HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1987

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which will improve teaching and administration in our Nation's schools. The Christa McAuliffe Teacher Training and Improvement Act implements many recommendations of major education reports released in the past few years.

Reports and studies of the National Governor's Association, the Carnegie Forum on Education and the Economy, and the Committee on Economic Development have focused on the need to improve the quality of teaching. These groups drew three startling conclusions: First, teachers and administrators often do not receive the rewards and recognition typically available to other professionals; second, education has not established mechanisms for attracting and training talented people from other professional fields into teaching; and third, teachers and administrators seldom have the opportunity to receive quality in-service education or pursue advanced research in order to stay current in their subject matter areas.

The Christa McAuliffe Teacher Training and Improvement Act addresses the issues raised in the various education reports. First, it would provide opportunities for improving the subject matter competence and professional skills of teachers and administrators. Unfortunately, many teachers are not receiving the neces-

sary training to remain current in their subject matter areas. Second, it would recognize outstanding teachers and administrators, give them opportunities for pursuing further education, and encourage them to stay in the education field. Third, this legislation would encourage States to set up programs for attracting qualified persons from other fields into teaching. Finally, it would improve the preservice education of teachers and administrators.

The current math/science program under title II of the Education for Economic Security Act is significantly amended by this proposed legislation. Presently, title II limits funding to math, science, foreign language instruction, and computer learning. My bill would improve teaching in all academic subjects. States would be required to give priority to improving the teaching of English, math, the physical and natural sciences, the social sciences, the humanities, foreign languages, and other academic subjects.

This initiative also repeals three smaller categorical programs: territorial teacher training, Leadership in Educational Administration Development, and the Christa McAuliffe talented teacher awards. These categorical programs, whose purposes would be duplicated under the Christa McAuliffe Teacher Training and Improvement Act, are too narrow in focus. My proposal provides for a more general teacher training program that gives increased flexibility for State and local school officials. This bill vastly improves the existing math/science program by broadening title II to serve teachers in all academic disciplines and streamlining many of the current program's reporting and set-aside requirements.

The bill authorizes \$80 million in 1988 and such sums in fiscal years through 1992 for teacher training programs. Up to 20 percent of the funds would be retained by the Secretary of Education for national programs. Activities financed under the Secretary's discretionary fund could include teacher training centers and summer institutes, exchange programs, information collection and dissemination, and demonstration training programs. The remainder of the funds would go to the States. The States would be required to pass through at least 90 percent of their funds to eligible recipients—local educational agencies, colleges, and so forth. The States could use 5 percent of the funds for special teacher training projects.

Meeting the challenges of teacher quality is the purpose of the Christa McAuliffe Teacher Training and Improvement Act. This objective is achieved by ensuring that all critical academic disciplines are eligible for training and improvement funds. I urge my colleagues to join as cosponsors of this measure, which was developed by the Secretary of Education.

A letter from the Secretary of Education, a section-by-section analysis of the bill, follow:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,

THE SECRETARY.

HON. JAMES C. WRIGHT, JR.,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Enclosed for consideration of the Congress is the Christa McAuliffe Teacher Training and Improvement Act, a legislative proposal to support the improvement of teaching and administration



in the public and private nonprofit elementary and secondary schools of the United States. This legislation is submitted as an amendment to Title II of the Education for Economic Security Act, which authorizes the existing Science and Mathematics Education program, and would repeal three other statutory authorities.

Mr. Speaker, the tragedy that befell Christa McAuliffe and her fellow astronauts aboard the space shuttle Challenger one year ago is fresh in our minds. Her enthusiasm, pioneering spirit, and desire to expand the realm of human knowledge and understanding, qualities which made her an excellent representative of teachers throughout America, touched us profoundly. As the President observed, in the midst of tragedy, Mrs. McAuliffe, and all the crew members of the space shuttle, honored us by the manner in which they lived their lives. Enactment of this legislation, designed to improve the quality of teaching in American schools, would be an especially appropriate means of commemorating her life and honoring her profession.

The improvement of teaching in elementary and secondary classrooms is one of the most critical tasks facing American education. As Governor Thomas H. Kean of New Jersey reported to the Nation from his position as Chairman of the National Governor's Association Task Force on Teaching:

"Why is reform of the teaching profession still on the Governors' agenda? It remains because the nation still faces both a quality and a quantity problem in the teacher work force. These problems are massive, pervasive, and intertwined with the quality of our economic, civic, and personal lives."

The National Governor's Association is not alone in making this point. Other recent major reports, including studies by the Holmes Group, the Carnegie Forum on Education and the Economy, and the Committee on Economic Development, have focused on the importance of improving the quality of teaching and have identified a number of teaching-related factors that may adversely affect our educational system in the coming years. These studies have found, first of all, that teachers and school administrators do not often receive the rewards and recognition typically available to other professionals, and that this can have a negative impact on the retention of outstanding educators in the profession. Second, education has established mechanisms for attracting and training talented people from other fields who want to become teachers. Finally, teachers and administrators seldom have the opportunity to receive quality in-service education or pursue advanced research in order to stay current in their subject matter areas. Although current research does not indicate that the country faces a major, impending shortage of teachers, the literature does support the need for an effort to upgrade teaching and teacher education.

In our decentralized system of education, the responsibility for improvement of teaching and teacher education lies principally with governors, chief State school officers, and other officials at the State and local levels. Yet because of the national interest in educational excellence, it is also appropriate for the Federal Government to encourage and provide some support for State and local efforts in this area. The Christa McAuliffe Teacher Training and Improvement Act would recognize this limited Federal role by authorizing support for programs to: (1) provide opportunities for in-service education of teachers and administrators in

order to improve their subject matter competence and teaching and administrative skills; (2) provide recognition for excellent performance by teachers and administrators; (3) provide opportunities for training of teachers in the skills needed to maintain an orderly classroom environment conducive to learning; (4) attract qualified persons from business and the professions, including retired military personnel, into teaching; (5) encourage outstanding teachers and administrators to remain in education; and (6) as a secondary objective, improve the preservice education of American's teachers and administrators.

The bill would authorize \$80 million for fiscal year 1988 and such sums as are necessary for succeeding fiscal years through 1992. Of the amount appropriated, up to 20 percent would be set aside by the Secretary of Education for national discretionary projects and the remainder would be made available to the States. Of the State portion, 1 percent would be used for programs serving the Outlying Areas and the schools supported by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and 99 percent would be allocated to the States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico on the basis of their respective numbers of children ages 5 through 17, inclusive. Any State that desires to participate in the program would submit an application, every three years, containing a description of priority areas for the use of funds under the Act and procedures that the State will use for soliciting applications and selecting projects to be funded. The State would also describe how teachers at private nonprofit schools would be assured of equitable participation in the program and benefits of the Act.

States would be required to distribute at least 90 percent of their allocations to eligible recipients (local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, private schools, and other public and private institutions and organizations) for the conduct of locally based teacher training and improvement programs. Up to 5 percent of the State's allocation could be used for State administration, and any remaining funds would be used for teacher training and improvement activities carried out at the State level. State and local activities would include in-service education for teachers and administrators to improve their subject matter competence and teaching and administrative skills; retraining of teachers who wish to move into new subject areas; and programs for persons outside the teaching profession who wish to enter teaching but lack course work in education. If State needs in these areas have been met, funds could then be used for activities to improve the preservice teacher education programs in order to attract the most academically capable high school and college students into the teaching profession. Programs to recognize excellent performance by teachers and administrators and programs for the exchange of professional personnel between education and other fields would also be authorized.

States would be encouraged to fund projects carried out by a broad range of service providers, including cooperative projects bringing together the resources of different organizations and institutions. In addition, States would be required to give priority to improving the teaching of English, mathematics, the natural and physical sciences, the social sciences, the humanities (including foreign languages), and other academic subjects.

As previously mentioned, the Secretary would be authorized to retain up to 20 percent of the appropriation for nationally significant projects of research, development and testing, demonstration, data collection, and dissemination. Such projects might include summer institutes for advanced study by teachers and administrators; development of industry-education exchange programs; grants to institutions of higher education to develop and test innovative teacher education programs; and model programs to train teachers in maintaining an orderly classroom environment.

The Department of Education recommends prompt and favorable action on this legislative proposal. The bill is a major improvement over the existing Science and Math program, because it would broaden the authority to serve teachers in all academic disciplines and would not carry over the many burdensome requirements and funding set-asides that hamper current program operations. The bill would also replace the current Territorial Teacher Training, Leadership in Educational Administration Development (LEAD), and Christa McAuliffe (Talented Teacher) Fellowships programs. Enactment of the more comprehensive Christa McAuliffe Teacher Training and Improvement Act clearly would make these narrow categorical authorities redundant and unnecessary. Furthermore, the Act would be superior to the collection of teaching-related activities recently enacted under Title V of the Higher Education Act, because Federal support for the improvement of teaching is far more likely to succeed if significant resources are provided to the States through flexible grants than if those resources are dispersed among a variety of small categorical programs reflecting narrow priorities determined in Washington.

In all, because the Christa McAuliffe Teacher Training and Improvement Act would make funds available under a flexible grant mechanism that can be used by the States for improvement of teaching and educational administration in all areas, it would be the best means of providing Federal support for efforts to meet the challenges of teacher quality and supply in the schools of our Nation.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this legislation to the Congress and that its enactment would be in accord with the program of the President.

An identical letter is being sent to the President of the Senate

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. BENNETT.

#### CHRISTA MCAULIFFE TEACHER TRAINING AND IMPROVEMENT ACT—SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

The bill, the Education for Economic Security Amendments of 1987, would comprehensively amend the existing Title II of the Education for Economic Security Act, P.L. 98-377, reauthorized through fiscal year 1988 by P.L. 99-159. The basic purpose of the bill is to strengthen the economic security of the United States by improving the quality of instruction in our Nation's elementary and secondary classrooms. As amended, Title II of the Education for Economic Security Act, known as the Christa McAuliffe Teacher Training and Improvement Act, would make funds available to the States to improve the effectiveness of public and private nonprofit elementary and

secondary education under a broad and flexible grant, rather than through a series of narrow categorical authorities. The Act would be a major improvement over the existing Science and Math Program, under the current Title II, because it would broaden the authority to serve teachers in all academic disciplines and would eliminate many burdensome requirements and funding set-asides that hamper current program operations. The bill, which would take effect October 1, 1987, would also repeal unneeded and duplicated program authority under section 1525 of the Education Amendments of 1978 (Territorial Teacher Training Program); Title V, part C, subpart 2 of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, ("HEA") (Leadership in Educational Administration Development Program); and Title V, part D, subpart 2 of the HEA (Christa McAuliffe Fellowship program).

The major provisions of the Christa McAuliffe Teacher Training and Improvement Act ("Act") are explained in the following section-by-section analysis.

Section 202. Section 202 of the Act would state the purpose of the act as strengthening the economic security of our Nation by improving the effectiveness of public and private nonprofit elementary and secondary education in the United States. To accomplish these basic purposes the act would authorize programs of inservice education for teachers and school administrators in elementary and secondary schools, recognizing outstanding teachers and school administrators and encouraging them to remain in their profession, attracting qualified persons in other professions, including retired military personnel, to careers as teachers and school administrators, as well as improving the preservice education of teachers and school administrators.

Section 203. Section 203 of the act would authorize the appropriation of \$80 million for fiscal year 1988 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the four succeeding fiscal years to carry out the Act.

Section 204. Section 204 of the Act would define a number of terms used in the Act. The term "eligible recipient" would be defined as a local educational agency, institution of higher education, cultural institution, professional association, or other public or private agency, organization, or institution capable of carrying out a local project under this title. In addition, the term "preservice education" would be defined as the education or preparation of a person who has not received a bachelor's degree to become a teacher or school administrator.

Section 205. Section 205 of the Act would prescribe how funds appropriated under the Act would be allotted. First, the Secretary would be authorized to reserve up to 20 percent of the amount appropriated for each fiscal year for national programs. For the remainder, the Secretary would be required to reserve one-half of one percent for programs in Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and a like amount for programs to benefit children in elementary and secondary schools serving Indian children which are supported by the Department of the Interior. Finally, the Secretary would be required to allot to each State an amount which bears the same ratio to the remainder of the funds as the number of children aged five to seventeen, inclusive, in a State bears to the number of such children in all the States. Under cer-

tain circumstances, section 205 of the Act would also authorize the Secretary to make appropriate reallocations of funds among the States.

Section 206. Section 206 of the Act would require the Secretary to allot the funds reserved under section 205 to benefit children in elementary and secondary schools serving Indian children which are supported by the Department of Interior to that Department. Activities that could be supported with such funds would include inservice education for teachers and administrators in such schools, as well as scholarships for additional training and cooperative exchange programs with public and private employers. The Secretary of Interior would be required to consult with the Secretary of Education regarding the administration of funds under section 206 and to provide whatever information the Secretary reasonably requires.

Section 207. Section 207 of the Act describes the three-year State application a State would be required to submit to the Secretary in order to participate in this program. Among other things, the State would be required to assure the Secretary that the State educational agency will be responsible for the administration of the State's program; that at least 90 percent of the State's allotment will be distributed on a competitive basis to eligible recipients to carry out local projects, and that no more than 5 percent of its allotment will be retained for State administration, thereby leaving between 5 and 10 percent of the State's allotment available for State projects; and that no funds may be used to improve the preservice education of teachers and school administrators or to improve teacher education programs unless the State, with less than its full allotment, has met its needs to provide teachers and school administrators with inservice education or retraining, or to attract persons in other professions, including retired military personnel, to become teachers or school administrators. The State would also be required to include in its State plan a description of its priorities and goals and how they relate to the State's needs for improved education of teachers and school administrators at the elementary and secondary level; how the State has taken into account the needs of public and private nonprofit elementary and secondary schools which desire to have their staffs participate in the program; how the State will ensure the participation of a variety of eligible recipients and the criteria the State will use to select local projects; how a broad variety of public and private educational, cultural, professional, and other interested agencies, organizations, and institutions have been involved in the development of the State's priorities and goals; and any State projects the State will carry out. Each State application after the first would contain information on the State and local projects carried out under the preceding application, including data on the number and characteristics of the participants and an assessment of the extent to which those projects accomplished their goals.

Section 208. Section 208 of the Act would require eligible recipients to submit an application to the State educational agency to carry out a local project. Section 208 would also authorize the State to support, at either the State or local level, activities which include the following: inservice education for teachers and school administrators; retraining teachers who wish to teach different subjects; scholarships and internships for qualified persons in other profes-

sions, including retired military personnel, who wish to become teachers or school administrators but lack coursework in education; recognizing practicing teachers and school administrators for excellent performance by supporting opportunities for further study, research, and writing in their respective fields; professional exchange programs; improving preservice education of teachers and school administrators; and improving teacher education programs in order to attract the most academically capable students to careers as teachers or school administrators. A State could not use funds under the Act to support either of the last two activities unless it determined that it had met its needs for the first three activities with less than the State's full allotment. In making awards for local projects the State would be required to give priority to improving teaching in English, mathematics, the natural and physical sciences, the social sciences, the humanities (including foreign languages), and other academic subjects. States would be authorized to require program participants to remain either teachers or school administrators for a reasonable period of time, or to repay the cost of their training. Finally, local projects would, to the extent feasible, be developed cooperatively with, and involve the combined efforts of, a wide variety of public and private educational, cultural, professional, and other interested agencies, organizations, or institutions.

Section 209. Section 209 of the Act would require eligible recipients and State educational agencies to ensure equitable participation in the purposes and benefits of their respective projects for teachers and school administrators in participating private nonprofit elementary and secondary schools, consistent with the enrollments in such schools. Eligible recipients and State educational agencies would be required to consult with appropriate nonprofit school representatives during the design and development of projects under the Act to determine which schools desire to participate and the needs of their teachers and school administrators. Funds under the Act could not be used for religious worship, to provide or improve any program of religious instruction, or to provide benefits to teachers or school administrators in a private school which is denied a tax-exempt status under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Section 210. Section 210 of the Act would authorize the Secretary to use funds reserved under section 205 to carry out research, development, evaluation, demonstration, dissemination, and data collection activities which are of national significance and are consistent with the purposes of the Act. The Secretary would be authorized to carry out these activities directly, or through grants, cooperative agreements, or contracts. Among the activities that would be specifically authorized are: developing centers and summer institutes for teachers and school administrators to enhance their skills; awarding scholarships and fellowships for additional study in the recipients' respective fields; developing personnel exchange programs between school districts and between education and private industry; developing and testing teacher education programs; awarding Presidential teacher internships to persons in other professions and recent college graduates with excellent academic records who wish to become teachers; collecting and disseminating information about teacher education programs, the supply of teachers, and their qualifications;



supporting research on teaching and improving preservice and inservice education for teachers and school administrators; and developing model programs designed to provide teachers with the skills needed to maintain classroom discipline. The Secretary would be authorized to issue regulations requiring program participants to remain either teachers or school administrators for a reasonable period of time, or to repay the cost of their training.

Section 211. Section 211 of the Act would require that State and local educational agencies use funds under the Act to supplement and, to the extent practicable, increase the amount of non-Federal funds that would in the absence of Federal funds be made available for the purposes of the Act, and not to supplant such non-Federal funds. Section 211 would also clarify that no funds under the Act could be used to benefit teachers or school administrators in private, for-profit schools.

#### THE MARINE PROTECTION, RESEARCH, AND SANCTUARIES ACT OF 1972 AS AMENDED

**HON. ROBERT A. ROE**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 16, 1987*

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 [MPRSA], as amended, provides for, among other things, the regulation of ocean dumping—title I—and research on the effects of ocean dumping and other activities on the marine environment—title II. Sections 201, 202, and 204 of title II are administered by the Secretary of Commerce.

Section 201 of the act directs the Secretary of Commerce to carry out a comprehensive program of monitoring and research on the effects of ocean dumping. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration initiated its ocean dumping program in fiscal year 1974. Present research includes identification of the most harmful constituents of ocean-dumped wastes, investigation of rates and patterns of waste dispersal, and the local effects of ocean dumping. The results of this research are presented in annual reports to Congress and in a series of site evaluation reports.

Section 202 of the act directs the Secretary of Commerce, in close consultation with other appropriate Federal departments and agencies, to establish a comprehensive and continuing program of research on the possible long-range effects of pollution, overfishing, and other activities on ocean ecosystems. In carrying out this research, the Secretary of Commerce must take into account factors such as existing and proposed international policies affecting oceanic problems, economic considerations involved in the protection and use of the oceans, possible alternatives to existing programs, the development of methodologies for disposal of waste materials to minimize degradation of the marine environment, and ways in which the health of the oceans may be preserved for the benefit of future generations. Section 204 requires the Secretary of Commerce to report annually to the Congress on his activities under title II.

The authorization of appropriations will expire on September 30, 1987. This draft bill would reauthorize appropriations for title II at a level not to exceed \$4,835,000 for fiscal year 1988, and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 1989.

#### PROTECTIONISM ENDANGERS CALIFORNIA

**HON. MEL LEVINE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 16, 1987*

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, we will soon take up the omnibus trade bill once again. It has never been clearer that we must take some action to improve our trading situation. The question we face is what measures we can take that will actually improve our economy, and what measures may backfire by triggering retaliation from other nations. This concern is a deep and real one for Californians because about 60 percent of America's trade with the Pacific Rim nations is conducted through California. We must be careful in attacking our trade deficit not to harm this fruitful and constantly growing relationship.

Former Senator John Tunney recently wrote a very incisive piece on this subject for the Los Angeles Times. I recommend it highly to all of my colleagues as we move into the debate on this very important topic.

**PROTECTIONISM ENDANGERS CALIFORNIA—THREATENS PACIFIC TRADE, COULD CUT JOBS AND INVESTMENT HERE**

(By John V. Tunney)

Wake up, Californians. Our state's prosperity is endangered. The threat is from restrictive trade bills that are being introduced in the 100th Congress as hoped-for solutions to America's record-breaking trade deficit and the loss of American jobs to foreign competitors.

California cannot afford restrictive legislation, because so much of our state's economy now depends on foreign trade and direct foreign investment in our corporations, factories and real estate.

Approximately 60% of all U.S. trade with the Pacific Rim nations—a market growing at the rate of \$3 billion a week—now passes through California, generating enormous revenues.

As America's gateway to the Pacific Rim, Los Angeles has gained uncounted thousands of new jobs. An estimated 10% of all jobs here are linked to trade with Asia, according to attorney Douglas Ring in a recent study of the city's Pacific trade link.

California's booming foreign trade has also yielded millions of dollars in additional tax revenues, and it is responsible for the revival of entire communities—such as downtown Long Beach, where the \$550-million World Trade Center is now under construction. The opportunity to export U.S.-manufactured goods to thriving Pacific Rim nations is one reason California gained 132,000 manufacturing jobs between 1982 and 1985 while the rest of the nation lost 800,000 such jobs during the same period.

Restrictive legislation would not only limit this vital trade, it would also indirectly discourage foreign investment in California. Japan's Shuwa Investments Corp., for instance, recently purchased the twin Arco Plaza office buildings in downtown Los An-

geles for a record \$620 million. Singapore's Wearnes Technology has acquired several troubled Silicon Valley computer-component firms in hopes of turning the companies around. And Japan's Sanyo Corp. has opened a compact refrigerator factory in San Diego County that will eventually employ 750 people.

This year California can expect even further increases in foreign investment, especially from cash-flush Japan. The high value of the yen encourages Japanese companies to shift production to America—and especially to California, where the Japanese already have made 40% of their U.S. investments in recent years. In fact, one-third of all Japanese-owned companies in the United States already are located in California, providing jobs for 47,000 people.

These factors promise a prosperous future for California—unless Congress passes restrictive trade legislation. Such restrictions have failed in the past. In 1930, for example, Congress passed the protectionist Smoot-Hawley Act in an effort to protect domestic jobs. In response other nations hurriedly erected trade barriers, and U.S. exports dropped 70% between 1929 and 1933, at the expense of American jobs.

Restrictive trade legislation won't work any better today. When the United States placed high tariffs on European pasta last year, to cite one tit-for-tat example, the European Community placed high tariffs on American walnuts and lemons.

Protectionist legislation, whether in the form of retaliatory tariffs or additional import quotas, would be a calamity for California—and not just because these measures would slow the all-important trade through our ports or reduce direct foreign investment in our state.

Consider California's own exports to other nations. In 1985, the most recent year for which complete figures are available, California exported \$7.5 billion worth of goods to Japan. Higher Japanese tariffs, enacted in retaliation for new American tariffs, would hurt these California manufacturers and farmers.

Additional import quotas will harm California in other economic areas as well. Consider the existing import quotas on Japanese cars, which were enacted to save U.S. auto-manufacturing jobs. California has been the loser, because our state has only two auto plants, and the Toyota-General Motors joint venture in Fremont is one of them. Thus the real effect of the auto-import quotas for California has been to reduce competition and create artificially higher prices for all cars—Japanese and protected American models alike.

In today's global economy, protectionism can even encourage American companies to open factories in other countries at the expense of local jobs. A recent series of U.S. import quotas, for instance, included foreign-made items used by Davis Walker Corp. for manufacturing wire products in Los Angeles. Because of the quotas, the company purchased the items from domestic mills despite recurring quality problems. To make matters worse, the company's Canadian rivals, who were not affected by the American import quotas, still purchased the foreign-made components and undersold Davis Walker in the United States. To remain competitive, Davis Walker expanded its Canadian facilities at the expense of its operations in Los Angeles.

Of course, something must be done about America's record-breaking trade deficits. And members of Congress, business leaders

and academicians are proposing plenty of possible solutions. But another round of tariffs and import quotas is not the answer to the pressing trade-deficit problem. And no one has a greater stake in spreading the word than Californians have.

**THE GOVERNMENT INFORMATION ACT OF 1987 AND THE CONTRACTUALLY OBTAINED FEDERAL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION ACT OF 1987: IMPROVING ACCESS TO ALL FEDERAL INFORMATION**

**HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1987

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill titled the "Government Information Act of 1987" and an additional bill which is titled the "Contractually Obtained Federal Scientific and Technical Information Act of 1987."

On August 11, 1986, I introduced the "Government Information Act of 1986"—H.R. 5412. The two bills I am introducing today, taken together, form a simplified and clarified version of H.R. 5412. Before beginning my remarks today, I would like to indicate that my statement of introduction for H.R. 5412 may be found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of August 13, 1986, pages 21449 through 21451.

**FEDERAL INFORMATION: A NATIONAL RESOURCE**

Mr. Speaker, I do not think I exaggerate when I say that Federal information is one of this Nation's most valuable and critical resources. Not only does that information contain the record of the history of this Nation, it contains a large portion of its potential wealth. Properly made available and properly used, Federal information is one of the means of ensuring that the science, industry, commerce, and general well-being of this country can be enhanced. Auguste Comte, the French philosopher, stated: "All good intellects have repeated since Bacon's time, that there can be no real knowledge but that which is based on observed facts." To extend Comte's view, I would add that information has become the means by which our commerce and competitiveness can be made more vital and our lives better: in a way, information, as much as money, has become a commodity or a new legal tender. Anyone who doubts this ought to examine some of the court cases which are not in process against some of those who had access to information and who worked on Wall Street.

Federal information has never been properly managed from a national standpoint. It has been neglected, like the poorest of relations, until we find, now that we are well into an age of information, that we have done so badly by this relation that it is virtually moribund. There is still time to take the situation in hand, nurture this metaphorical relation, and bring it back to health and hardiness. To do this, however, we must remember several things: We must keep in mind that Federal information has intrinsic value; we must remember that

much of Federal information makes up our history; and we remember that much of Federal information is scientific or technical and can be used to help us to regain our technological leadership in the world: the leadership which has provided us such a phenomenal standard of living. Federal scientific and technical information, in particular, because of the exigencies we now face in world markets, must be accommodated in such a way that those who need it will have easy access to it. The time has come, and almost gone, for us to give consideration to this national resource known as Federal information. As for Federal scientific and technical information, we had better recognize it as the strategic resource it is, or we may find ourselves considerably worse off, in the world's markets, than we are now. And when I refer to Federal scientific and technical information as a strategic resource, only in part do I mean that pertaining to defense, which is but a small part of the totality. The strategic aspect of Federal information about which I am concerned here and now is that larger part which can afford us new technologies, better health, and greater knowledge about ourselves, our world, and our universe.

**THE GOVERNMENT INFORMATION ACT OF 1987**

The bill titled Government Information Act of 1987, which I am introducing today, is one which will establish a new Federal organization, the Government Information Agency [GIA]. The GIA will be a congressionally mandated organization and will be operated with congressional oversight. For too long, the vagaries of administrations have toyed with, given no attention to, or tried to dictate how Federal information ought to be collected, processed, organized, or disseminated. If we as a Congress have been remiss in our attention to forming a Federal information policy, the current administration has been repressive in whatever information policies it has designed to put forth.

This bill would allow American businesses, industries, academic institutions, private citizens, and Federal, State, and local governments to have access to the vast majority of federally sponsored or produced information from one central source. The information will be uniformly processed, logically, reasonably, and uniformly priced, and available from just one source.

With only one source to which to go, the transfer of Federal technology to the private sector will be enhanced. Additionally, under the conditions of the Government Information Act of 1987 and its companion bill, the Contractually Obtained Federal Scientific and Technical Information Act of 1987, more information will be available, and in a greater variety of formats.

The members of the Information Industry Association will have but one source from which to obtain Federal information which they can reformat or repack and make available. It is not within the purview of the Government Information Agency either to reformat or repack the information it will receive from other agencies. This is something best left to the private sector.

Through easier access to Federal information, there should be a great lessening of unnecessary duplicated Federal research or de-

velopment. This one feature, alone, should fully justify the passage of the bill.

The Government Information Act appropriates a modest amount of but \$10 million for the initial expense of establishing the Government Information Agency. An additional \$5 million is requested as initial capital to create a revolving fund to accommodate capital expenditures. I fully expect the appropriation to be repaid to the Treasury, via the patent licensing fees of the agency, within 3 years. As for the revolving fund, it is only a line of credit extended to an agency which is expected, in some regards, to act in a businesslike fashion. The agency's assets, were it to come to that, would undoubtedly exceed the value of its revolving fund.

**FEDERAL INFORMATION POLICY: A MORASS IN A PARTIAL VACUUM**

The Federal Government is the largest producer and consumer of information, certainly in this country, and probably the world. For over a decade, the Federal Government has annually produced over 150,000 separately titled unclassified documents—the majority of which are made available, in one way or another, to the American public, to Federal, State, and local governments, to academic institutions, and to business and industry.

A large portion of this information is given away, as part of the missions of Federal agencies, to Federal contractors. A very large portion is sold to citizens, schools, and private industry. A little of this information is provided freely to citizens, for example, by the Consumer Information Center, in Boulder, CO.

If a citizen, or school, or business wants to obtain a specific document or piece of information, that citizen or institution has to have some knowledge of where that document or information may be obtained. To know that such a document or piece of information exists is not sufficient—it is necessary to know how to get access to it. Mr. Speaker, what with the Government Printing Office, the Consumer Information Center, the National Technical Information Service, the Geological Survey, the National Institutes of Health, the Census Bureau, the National Bureau of Standards, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's Technical Data Center, the Federal Aviation Administration's Information System Branch, the Department of Transportation's Transportation Information Management Branch, the National Clearinghouse of Aging of the Department of Health and Human Services—all of these and scores more—making information available, how is anyone to know where and how to get the information he or she needs?

As if this profusion of information providers were not enough, we have virtually no Federal information policy, except for the paltry few guidelines and a few random pieces of legislation, except for that information which carries security classifications. This is why I refer to the situation regarding Federal information policy as "a morass in a partial vacuum." We have allowed each agency of the Federal Government to create, absent an overall Federal information policy, its own means and organization for collecting and disseminating Federal information, and these agencies have



done it with a vengeance. Despite the best intentions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, and its numerous amendments, the information programs of Federal agencies have spread, like a blight of kudzu, to try to fill that partial vacuum of Federal information policy.

THE NEED FOR THE GOVERNMENT INFORMATION ACT OF 1987

I think the Congress knows it is time to deal with a problem when the administration decides that there is a problem and that the Office of Management and Budget can provide all the solutions. OMB Circular A-130, in particular, takes the mandate given OMB under the Paperwork Reduction Act and extends it to give OMB and information producing agencies the ability to disseminate Federal information on the basis of whether that information is going to provide benefits to the public and private sectors. Before providing such information, who can determine such a thing? Certainly, Federal information should be provided in the most cost effective manner, but to prejudge whether specific information will be beneficial to the public is mere fatuity. We all know instances of some person taking a piece of information which had been known for decades or centuries, and transforming that piece of information into a new product, a new scientific theory, even a new government. Are we, in Government, so omniscient as to foretell what information can occasion such transmutations? As omniscient as we may think ourselves to be, I sincerely doubt that we can assume the mantle of a genius of that order.

Additionally, OMB Circular A-130 is brought to us by the same administration which has brought us that linguistic and technical curiosity: "classified" but unclassified information. Only this administration could have created so ludicrous an oxymoron and made it dangerous by giving it life. We have, now, unclassified but "sensitive" information: a creation so ridiculous that it would occasion laughter if it were not a serious matter. We have had the opportunity to see this administration at work for well over 6 years. Do we, in Congress, now really want to trust this administration implicitly with one of our most valuable resources, our information? Do we want the administration to determine what are the information needs of ourselves and our constituents? I am not so sanguine about the intentions or abilities of this administration as that.

I am pleased to indicate here that I have received the encouragement of Dr. Robert L. Park, executive director of the Washington, DC Office of the American Physical Society. He writes, in a letter dated December 3, 1986:

Our concern is that current Administration policy is carrying the United States in a direction just counter to the GIA (i.e., the Government Information Act). I hope that Congress will assist itself in reversing the restrictive policies of the Administration with regard to information flow. Your bill is certainly a step in that direction.

FEDERAL INFORMATION AND THE ECONOMY

There is no longer any doubt that information is a commodity, this is no less the case for Federal information. If we needed proof of information being of economic value, the mere existence of the Information Industry Association [IIA] is evidence enough. Some of the

largest corporations in the United States are represented by this organization.

As a commodity, information has potential value and, again, this is no less the case for Federal information. Yet, for decades, there has been no coherence, no overall logic, no planning given to how best collect, manage and disseminate this commodity. Further, there has been no attempt to place rationally assigned monetary values on Federal information. Only one agency, the National Technical Information Service, has provided Federal information on a full cost-recovery basis. For 17 years this agency has made the results of federally funded or supported research and development available to both the public and private sectors in a self-supporting fashion and for all that time the value of this agency as a paradigm has been ignored. Surely, with the economic problems which beset this country, and especially since we are in the process of losing our primacy in many world markets, Mr. Chairman, I say, surely, we should be learning from the experiences of an agency which provides a public service and yet costs the taxpayers essentially nothing.

Although scientific and technical information is of primary concern to all who believe that, through the effective dissemination of it we may regain our place in the marketplace of the world, scientific and technical information is but a portion of the Federal information which is needed in both the private and public sectors. Other Federal information is necessary to ensure that the actions and decisions of Government are capable of being scrutinized by general public. There is a local discount clothing distributor who says, in his commercials, that "an informed consumer" is this company's best customer. The reason being, an informed consumer is one who will recognize real bargains. This is true, in a sense, of our electorate. An informed electorate is one which will best be able to make truly informed choices in all his or her voting, and for us to have an informed electorate, we must make Federal information available in a logical and reasonable way—something we have not yet set our minds to.

CONTRACTUALLY OBTAINED FEDERAL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION ACT OF 1987

This bill is one which will require Federal contractors to provide all contractually required information not only in whatever form is specified by the contracting agency, but also in electronic form. This will, without doubt, save the Federal Government many millions of dollars, since the Federal Government will not have to provide data entry resources of its own in order to be able to transform this information into a machine-readable format.

Further, before a Federal agency awards a contract which requires familiarity with scientific and technical information for the effective performance of the contract, the potential contractor must demonstrate to the agency head, or his designee, that the potential contractor has conducted an exhaustive review of the available literature relating to the contract. This will certainly help prevent undesired replication of research, development or analysis which is paid for with taxpayers' money.

This bill also prohibits a contractor from charging to a Federal contract the costs of indexing, cataloging or otherwise organizing sci-

entific and technical information furnished to the contractor by the Federal Government, since such information has already been indexed, cataloged or otherwise organized. It has been a practice of some contractors to charge such costs back to the Federal Government on the supposition that their needs require additional indexing, cataloging, et cetera, and that these needs should be considered a routine cost of doing business. This is a form of institutional egotistical arrogance for which the taxpayer should not be required to pay.

The requirements of this bill are made additionally explicit to the Department of Defense to ensure that this department may not construe itself to be exempt from the Contractually Obtained Federal Scientific and Technical Information Act of 1987.

SUMMARY OF THE GOVERNMENT INFORMATION ACT OF 1987

TITLE I

Establishes the Government Information Agency [GIA] as an independent agency of the Federal Government and indicates that it shall be administered by an administrator and deputy administrator, both of whom are to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Describes the required professional qualifications of the administrator and deputy administrator.

Defines the term "Government information" to include all scientific, technical, business and economic information and data, in any form, which is in the possession or control of any Federal agency and which is obtained by any Federal agency from a State or local government, a foreign entity, or any other public or private source, and which pertains to or derives from federally performed or federally sponsored research, development, or analysis or incorporates the results of such research, development, or analysis, with the exception for such information which carries a security classification, is provided to the Federal agency by a contractor in connection with a Federal contract and which constitutes or may contain trade secrets or is information the sale, disclosure or distribution of which is otherwise prohibited or restricted by applicable Federal law or regulations.

Defines the mission of the GIA as being the enhancement of the economic, scientific and technological position of the United States by acquiring, processing Federal information, primarily the fruits of federally performed and federally sponsored research, development, and analysis. Requires that the GIA shall collect Government information, in electronic form to the maximum extent possible, and to establish and maintain an electronic bibliographic database of all Government information collected. Also requires the GIA make such information available to business, industry, academe, other Federal, State, and local agencies and to the general public and to foreign governments and other foreign entities to the extent not inconsistent with treaties, international agreements, and so forth on reasonable terms and conditions.

Directs the GIA to collect and maintain, to the maximum extent possible, information on the results of foreign research, development, and analysis to help insure that American en-

terprises will have available to them the information necessary to keep abreast of foreign competition.

Establishes, in the Treasury, a revolving fund to provide working capital for the GIA, with the contents of the fund to come from an initial appropriation of \$10 million for the initial expense of establishing the GIA and an additional \$5 million as initial capital for the revolving fund, with other funding to be obtained from fees for products and services, and so on.

Transfers, in toto, the National Technical Information Service, including its assets and personnel, to the GIA and also transfers to the GIA all the functions of any Federal agency which relate to the sale or distribution of Government information, as determined by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and so on.

Requires each Federal agency to provide a copy of all information developed or received by the Federal agency in connection with research, development, or analysis performed or sponsored by the agency, including information obtained or received pursuant to research, development, or analysis contracts, and that such information will be provided without cost except for those involved in materials or reproduction. If the information is received in more than one form, the GIA shall be provided with a copy of such information in each form.

Remaining sections cover administrative provisions, including rules, delegation, personnel and services, contracts, use of facilities, acquisition and maintenance of property, copyrights and patents, gifts and bequest, transfers of funds from other Federal agencies, agency seal, annual report, salaries of the administrator and deputy administrator, transitional, savings and conforming provisions transfer and allocations of appropriations and personnel, incidental transfers, effects on personnel, savings provisions, separability, transition, effective date, interim appointments, and authorization of appropriations. Enables the administrator to establish and impose reasonable fees and charges with respect to the provision of services and assistance, and so on.

#### TITLE II

Establishes a Joint Committee on Government Information to have oversight responsibility for the GIA; the joint committee to consist of eight members: four from the U.S. Senate, appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate on the recommendations of the majority and minority leaders—two from the majority party and two from the minority party, and four from the U.S. House of Representatives, appointed on the recommendations of the majority and minority leaders—two from the majority party and two from the minority party.

#### SUMMARY OF THE CONTRACTUALLY OBTAINED FEDERAL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION ACT OF 1987

Requires Federal contractors provide all contractually required information not only in whatever form is specified by the contracting agency, but also in electronic form. Also requires that, before a Federal agency awards a contract which requires familiarity with scientific and technical information for the effective performance of the contract, the potential

contractor must demonstrate to the agency head, or his designee, that the potential contractor has conducted an exhaustive review of the available literature relating to that information. Prohibits a contractor from charging to a Federal contract the costs of indexing, cataloging or otherwise organizing scientific and technical information furnished to the contractor by the Federal Government. Makes specific that the Department of Defense shall not be excluded from these provisions.

### HIGHWAY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BILL

#### HON. DAN GLICKMAN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1987

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to direct the Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with the National Research Council, the National Academy of Sciences, and the National Academy of Engineers, to establish a highway research and development program focused on increasing the quality and durability of high-cost highway materials.

The highway infrastructure of the United States, in spite of enormous expenditures on maintenance and reconstruction, is deteriorating at a rapid rate. Nearly 10 percent—4,000 miles—of the Interstate Highway System is in need of immediate or near-term repair or resurfacing. By 1995, an estimated 26,000 miles—56 percent—of our interstate highways will need resurfacing or major repair work. Beyond the Interstate System, 50 percent of our primary road system will reach the end of its design life during this decade. Nearly 40 percent of our Nation's bridges are nearing the end of their 50-year design life, and over 20 percent have already been identified as structurally deficient.

Although the Federal Government has increased funding for the Nation's highway system, the research and development necessary to support this effort has not kept pace. Research for improving highways has been seriously neglected by all measures. In fact, in 1982, only 0.15 percent of the Nation's highway expenditures were devoted to research and development. This 0.15 percent is smaller than the research commitment of virtually all other industries in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, recent reports by the Transportation Research Board, as well as a 1984 report by the Space, Science, and Technology Committee, identified a number of key areas where a relatively small technological improvement in the average life of asphalt pavement could save \$1 billion annually within a few years. Development of a noncorrosive deicer could save much of the \$6 billion annual expenditure related to corrosion to bridge decks and vehicles. The application of various new materials to highway surfaces and bridge construction likewise offer substantial savings.

My State of Kansas alone spends almost \$64 million a year maintaining its highways. Of that \$64 million, \$23 million is spent on materials. In these days of budget reduction, I

would rather see the money spent on materials that are durable and have a longer life span so as to avoid too frequent repairs.

Mr. Speaker, my legislation is directed at assuring that the research is conducted to address these problems. Clearly, if we are serious about reducing the costs of Government programs, we must make the necessary investments now to identify the new technologies which could be used to reduce the cost of maintaining our highway infrastructure in the future.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

### GREGORY FOSSEDAL QUESTIONS ARMS TALKS SECRECY

#### HON. JIM COURTER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1987

Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, it is generally understood and accepted that the United States Government classifies and restricts access to information which might harm United States interests if it became known to the Soviet Union. It is not so easy to understand why the United States Government withholds from the American people and the news media information that the Soviet Union already has in its possession. This, however, is the case with the proceedings of the joint United States-Soviet Standing Consultative Commission on arms control matters.

As syndicated columnist Gregory Fossedal explains in the following essay from the New York Times, the "confidentiality" of the Standing Consultative Commission's proceedings gives rise to a great number of rumors and misconceptions about Soviet arms control compliance behavior and arms control treaty interpretations. Much of this confusion would disappear if the Commission's proceedings were made public.

The Soviets certainly already know what the proceedings contain, since they were in attendance at all the Commission's meetings. Perhaps some of the American delegation's members do not want the American people to know how Soviet violations of arms controls agreements were simply glossed over in the interest of maintaining cordial United States-Soviet relations. But shouldn't the American people have the right to know how their security is being negotiated away through diplomatic exchanges across an ornate table in Geneva, Switzerland? I urge my colleagues to read the following column on this very important subject.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 11, 1987]

#### LET'S GET THE FACTS ON THE ARMS TALKS

(By Gregory A. Fossedal)

PALO ALTO, CALIF.—Debate swirls in Washington over a pair of arms deals with the Soviet Union. The public is confused. Read the opinion pages of a few newspapers and you will see why.

On one side of the page, a respected Government official tells us that the Soviet Union has violated the second strategic arms treaty, a pact signed by President Jimmy Carter but never ratified by the



Senate, which limits the quantities and types of nuclear weapons we and the Soviet Union can build. The result, the officials says, is a grave threat to American security.

On the other side of the page, however, an equally respected Senator or Congressman tells us equally flatly that the Soviet Union has not cheated or that any such cheating is minor.

Similarly, on any given day strategic expert X assure the public that the Antiballistic Missile Treaty, a 1972 agreement that prohibits all but a quite small defense against nuclear weapons, is basically intact.

The next day, strategic expert Y writes that in fact the Soviet Union is building a large-scale antiballistic missile system that provides a thick defense of Moscow and its missile fields and a light defense of the entire Soviet Union.

Interestingly, this very issue of Soviet compliance has been debated for some 15 years before an obscure but vital panel, the Standing Consultative Commission. Under the terms of the ABM treaty, if either side has a complaint about the other one's behavior it can bring the complaint to the commission.

To promote a frank exchange of views, these discussions are kept secret. The public, therefore, remains uninformed. The time has come to let the public in on the debate. This is particularly important as the President considers reinterpreting or abrogating the ABM treaty to deploy parts of a "Star Wars" defense plan and Congress moves to prevent him from implementing a previous decision to nullify the strategic arms treaty.

Minutes of the Standing Consultative Commission meetings kept by United States negotiators should be released. Reports to the Congress on commission activities should be declassified. Perhaps even the secret record of how the ABM treaty was negotiated—which Senator Sam Nunn has seen, but the public has not—should be put out in the open along with intelligence data containing our assessment of a reportedly vast Soviet Union's ABM capability.

Such a release could settle once and for all the flurry of flat accusations and flat denials that now thwarts a productive debate.

As early as 1974, for example, the Soviet Union began conducting tests that appeared to violate the Antiballistic Missile Treaty, especially tests of mobile missiles and radar easily concealed from future verification. Arms control enthusiasts say the test issue was "resolved" by the commission. Opponents say that United States officials simply agreed to ignore the violations. Who's right? It's a secret.

Several years ago, the Soviet Union began construction of a large radar near Krasnoyarsk that could serve as the final link to an illegal ABM defense. Even such vigorous defenders of the treaty as the former Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara say the radar is a clear-cut prima facie violation of the treaty.

According to published reports, the matter again went to the commission—several times. It was also brought up at both of the summit meetings between President Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, a recent report said.

If the commission record reveals plausible explanations for Soviet activity, President Reagan's harsh rhetoric about Moscow would be discredited. If it does not reveal such reasons, then the discredited people would be the ABM treaty's defenders. What can the American people know and when can we know it?

Some may object that the release would undermine trust needed to conduct future arms control talks. Yet history suggests that if mutual interest in agreement is strong, temporary frictions caused by the release of sensitive information will not hurt. Indeed, if one partner has been stubborn, publicizing that fact may help break the ice. On Jan. 25, 1972, for example, President Richard M. Nixon released the contents of several years of secret negotiations with North Vietnam. Prominent Democrats such as Senators Edmund Muskie and Hubert H. Humphrey reacted enthusiastically.

Within days, the Vietcong announced important concessions in their own hard line. "We found them off stride," Henry A. Kissinger wrote. "This was new in our experience." The result was a stronger American negotiating hand that helped make possible the Paris accords.

The release of intelligence information equally embarrassing to the Soviet Union also helped push the Cuban missile crisis toward resolution. Did the Soviet Union refuse to deal after its humiliation at the United Nations? No, it looked for a way to save face. And the Kennedy Administration, backed by world opinion, was able to press for the complete withdrawal of Soviet missiles.

Interest in a release of the Standing Consultative Commission's record or a report on it is bipartisan; it embraces Congressmen on the right as well as arms control advocates to their left.

My own guess is that the commission's record would document a long history of Soviet stonewalling. That conviction is based on, first, suspicions about the Soviet Union and, second, my trust in the press, which surely would have uncovered by now any plausible explanations the Russians have for their behavior. But whatever the Commission's minutes show, they should be put on the record. Then and only then can the debate move forward.

Foreign policy, as Senate majority leader Robert Byrd has said, is too important in today's world to be decided in the dark. Senator Byrd was commenting on a more famous covert arms deal, the one with Iran. Yet his observation applies as much, if not more, to one of the most important diplomatic exchanges of this century: the still secret arms deal with the Soviet Union.

#### TRIBUTE TO TERRY FRIEDMAN

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1987

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding member of my community, Terry Friedman. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring this exceptional individual.

A man devoted to public service, Terry began a career in public interest law in 1976 as a staff attorney for the Western Center on Law and Poverty in Los Angeles, where he specialized in the educational rights of handicapped children.

Terry continued his work in aiding the disadvantaged with his appointment as executive director of Bet Tzedek in 1978, a legal assistance agency covering the primarily elderly and Jewish poor of Los Angeles' Fairfax District. When Terry joined Bet Tzedek, it was a tiny

storefront service with a three-member staff and a small roster of volunteers. However, under his extraordinary leadership, Bet Tzedek succeeded in overcoming severe threats to its survival and achieved tremendous growth, unprecedented stability, and unmatched effectiveness in the delivery of free legal service to the poor. Terry worked selflessly to truly make Bet Tzedek, as its name translates, into a "House of Justice." By 1986, Bet Tzedek had expanded into a multiprogram law center with a staff of more than 40 legal professionals and support personnel and 300 volunteers, who serve low-income clients regardless of race, religion, or national origin.

Thanks in significant measure to Terry's vision, drive, managerial prowess, legal brilliance, and zealous devotion to the rights and needs of the disadvantaged, Bet Tzedek earned national acclaim for the quality and efficiency of its services. By his splendid contributions, Terry has left a legacy of continuing and incalculable benefit, not only to the needy people of Los Angeles, to whom Bet Tzedek brings material protection, psychological security, affirmation of personal dignity and renewed faith in the legal system, but to all, through Bet Tzedek's ongoing proof that equal justice and human compassion are significant and vital forces in our society.

Yet Terry's dedication to public service did not stop here. He is presently serving as the elected representative for the 43d District in the California State Assembly, where he sits on the following key committees: Education, judiciary, public safety, human services, and aging and long-term care.

Terry Friedman has fulfilled the highest standards of humanitarian service not only in his professional life, but also in his private life, having served on the executive committee of the Los Angeles Commission on Soviet Jewry and as a member of the Jewish Big Brothers. His dedication and service has made a lasting impact on his community. I am honored to join with my colleagues in paying tribute to Terry Friedman, a devoted public servant, an invaluable member of the community, and a truly remarkable human being.

#### ARMS ARE COSTA RICA'S LAST NEED

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1987

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Howard Hiatt is a former dean of the Harvard School of Public Health and one of the best informed and thoughtful people in this country on the question of public health and public policies to advance it.

An article he published in the New York Times last December is an excellent statement of a prospective that has been lacking in the Reagan administration's foreign policy. Dr. Hiatt reminds us that American foreign policy ought to have as one of its primary goals the improvement of life for people elsewhere in the globe, not only for its moral value, but also because that improvement will make it a more secure world for us.

I ask that Dr. Hiatt's very thoughtful article about the successes which Costa Rica has been able to achieve in part by minimizing its military expenses be printed here.

[From the New York Times, Dec. 9, 1986]

#### ARMS ARE COSTA RICA'S LAST NEED

(By Howard H. Hiatt)

BOSTON.—Reports that the Reagan Administration is pushing Costa Rica to rearm are particularly distressing to those acquainted with the most recent United Nations data on the dramatic health improvements in that country since it shifted resources from military to social programs.

Costa Rica offers one of the little known success stories of our time. In 1949, it abolished its army; since then, its population of 2.5 million has been protected by a small police force. It remains poor. In 1983 (the last year for which the United Nations has dependable data), Costa Rica's per capita gross national product was \$1,020—in effect, not very different from the gross national product levels of its close neighbors Guatemala and Honduras.

But in 1982, Guatemala and Honduras each spent more than 15 percent of their gross national products on their militaries while Costa Rica spent less than one-quarter as much for its police force.

By contrast, Costa Rica's public expenditures for health and education were 11 percent of the gross national product—more than three times as much as in Guatemala and twice as much as in Honduras.

Through today, the large share of Costa Rica's meager resources directed at health and education has been accompanied by striking improvements in the human condition. For example, Costa Rica has taken vigorous steps to control infectious diseases, which are the principal causes of death and disability in infants and small children. Polio and diphtheria were eliminated by 1974. Whooping cough, tetanus and measles decreased by 94 percent between 1970 and 1980.

Death rates for the entire population declined precipitously during that decade, primarily as a result of saving infants and children. Infant mortality (death in the first year of life) fell from 85 per thousand in 1960 to 19 per thousand in 1983. The rates for Guatemala and Honduras also dropped but are now about where Costa Rica was 20 years ago.

From 1960 to 1983, Costa Rica's birth rate decreased by 35 percent. This should be of special interest to those who worry that increased survival rates will intensify the population explosion.

The improvements in child health resulted largely from three initiatives.

The first was control of diarrheal diseases by improving the water supply (79 percent of Costa Ricans had safe water in 1982, compared with half as many Guatemalans and Hondurans), greater attention to sanitation, and encouragement of breast feeding, which reduces exposure to contaminated milk and water.

The second, a universal immunization program, led to a profound decline in deaths and disability from diseases such as measles and polio, which are preventable by vaccine.

Third, medical care was extended to everybody. As a result, treatment could begin early for pneumonia and other infections that are readily curable. Among its many benefits, prompt treatment led to a marked fall in rheumatic fever, a complication of untreated strep infections.

The prevention and early treatment of infectious diseases played a crucial role in decrease of 80 percent in serious malnutrition among children. Malnutrition in third world children is caused partly by inadequate food, but often a larger part results from repeated bouts of serious infections, which diminish appetite and sap the energy of sick children.

Primarily because of control of deadly infectious diseases, life expectancy rose from 60 years in 1960 to 73 years in 1983. Comparable figures were 60 in Guatemala and Honduras and 74 in the United States.

The marked decrease in serious illnesses among infants and children and a reorganization of Costa Rica's medical care system permitted the elimination of several hundred pediatric hospital beds. The malnutrition ward of the National Children's Hospital was closed in 1977.

Costa Rica has a long tradition of attention to public education and other social programs. Therefore, the dramatic improvements in health cannot be tied to any single initiative. However, Dr. Leopoldo Mata, director of the Institute for Health Research of the University of Costa Rica and one of the world's leading authorities on child nutrition, says that the shift in resources from the military to social programs was a major factor. Dr. Lars Hanson, a Swedish professor of pediatrics who has worked in Costa Rica and other third world countries, has nominated Costa Rica for the Nobel Peace Prize because of its achievements.

Costa Rica's experience has important implications for other third world countries. First, major improvements in health are possible without industrialization or a marked increase in economic productivity. Thus, disease prevention resulting from purifying water, improving sanitation, immunization, breast feeding and health education could save most of the 15 million third world children who die each year before the age of 5.

Second, the fall in Costa Rica's birth rate recalls 19th and early 20th century experience in Europe and the United States. A fall in death rates among infants and children may be the most effective way to achieve population control. Presumably, when prospective parents are assured that their first born will survive into adulthood they are then motivated to accept family planning.

Costa Rica's experience may offer lessons for industrialized countries that are attempting to achieve security by encouraging the flow of arms into third world countries.

We in the United States, for example, may be overlooking a "secret weapon" in our efforts to make more secure our Central American neighbors and other third world countries. Rather than urging Costa Rica to rearm, should we not be encouraging other countries such as Guatemala and Honduras to shift a sizable part of their gross national products (and of our economic grants to them) from military purposes to health and education programs?

If they did, their literacy, infant mortality, life expectancy and population growth patterns might more closely follow those in Costa Rica. In the process, we might promote closer friendships, more stability and greater security than we have achieved over the decades with our military assistance.

#### CLARENCE COLEMAN WILL NOT BE QUICKLY FORGOTTEN

#### HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1987

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Clarence Coleman, a long-time Alaskan who will be remembered for his activities in the civil rights movement, as well as for his community involvement.

Clarence came to Anchorage, AK, in 1951 and founded his own business there, managing it until ill health forced him to retire in 1982. In the 1960's he served as a member of the President's Alaska Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights. He was also president and a charter member of the Anchorage branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Clarence was a dedicated family man. He celebrated his 55th wedding anniversary shortly before his death and earlier this year. He is survived by his wife, Flossie, their two surviving children, Don and Loretta, and two grandchildren.

He was involved in numerous community activities and worked to promote a better environment for his children and neighbors. He was also active in Alaska politics.

Clarence Coleman was a man of integrity and dedication and his death will be mourned by all who knew him. He was an Alaskan pioneer who helped build the State on the principles of equality and justice. He served as an inspiration to many and I know his accomplishments will not be quickly forgotten.

#### WINE EXPORTS

#### HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1987

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation requiring the United States Trade Representative to update 1985 reports on U.S. progress in reducing foreign trade barriers to our wine exports.

This measure should be viewed as noncontroversial. The bill does not impose sectoral reciprocity requirements or force the President to take new kinds of trade actions. The Wine Equity and Export Expansion Act of 1984 granted the President tremendous, permanent power to address trade barriers and that authority does not appear to need alteration at this time.

In fact, our negotiators have used the mandate Congress provided in 1984 to make some progress in reducing barriers to international trade in wines. For example, Ambassador Yeutter convinced Colombia to end that country's ban on wine imports, a ban imposed for foreign exchange reasons. Taiwan recently announced significant changes in its marketing and treatment of imported wines after Ambassador Yeutter initiated an unfair trade case on this subject. Mexico ended its ban on wine



imports, imposing instead a quota our negotiators are pressing to have removed. Even Japan has seen fit to make a few concessions. Japan recently announced tariff cuts and excise tax reforms that will make United States wines more competitive with heavily protected Japanese wines.

These examples do not mean the wine industry's export problems are over. Our negotiators still need to address remaining barriers. For example, Japan's tariffs are now as high as 21 percent on some United States wines, even after the so-called reforms Japan recently announced; in fact, Japan has a minimum tariff that can mean the rate is as high as 27 percent. These tariffs are the world's highest and they are galling because it is so clear Japan is using them to protect a Japanese alcoholic beverage industry that cannot compete.

Canada, too, maintains barriers that provide significant protection to its wine and bottling industries. As a result of Wine Equity Act-instituted consultations in 1985, Canada has begun discussing reforming its provincial liquor board system to end discrimination against imported wines. We have yet to see meaningful reforms; U.S. wines remain subject to discriminatory markups as well as listing and distribution practices that prevent U.S. wines from being widely and competitively sold in stores.

South Korea presents other examples of trade barriers that must be corrected. Korea places a 100 percent tariff on imported wines, in addition to other substantial taxes, and restricts sales of imported wines to selected "tourist" hotels. It is virtually impossible for United States wines to be sold to Korean consumers.

While our trade agencies are making use of the power they have been granted, it is important that Congress have an up-to-date picture of our progress in reducing trade barriers so that the need for future action can be properly assessed. Equally important, the report required by the bill will remind our trading partners that Congress is still very concerned about reducing barriers to expanded wine trade.

Again, the legislation should not be controversial insofar as it only requires a report that would provide Congress with a tool for assessing progress made in eliminating trade barriers to U.S. wine exports. It will send an important message to our negotiators and foreign governments concerning Congress' continuing interest in this field of international trade. I hope my colleagues will join me in co-sponsoring and passing this legislation.

#### TRIBUTE TO EDWARD JOSEPH MUHL AND SEAN D. TALBOTT

#### HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1987

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to bring to the attention of my colleagues the achievement of two fine young men from my district, Edward Joseph Muhl and Sean D. Talbott, who were recently honored for achieving the highest rank in Scouting, that of Eagle Scout.

I am certain that this is a very proud moment for both of these young men. Indeed it is a proud occasion for all of us, because Maryland's Eagle Scouts of today are America's leaders of tomorrow.

These young men have been tested in a variety of tasks. Some of these tasks required intellectual acuity and creativity while others demanded physical strength and agility. Some tasks required participation in community activities in service to others while some called for independent work that helped develop personal growth and maturity. In all of these challenges, Sean and Edward have displayed initiative and determination in striving for their goals.

The achievement of the rank of Eagle Scout marks the end of a long and determined effort toward self-improvement and community service. Looking at the list of past Eagle Scouts, however, also tells me that these two young men have not finished challenging themselves. They have joined a tradition of leaders in government, business, and public service.

Edward and Sean, your achievement of becoming Eagle Scouts is commended and applauded. It is my sincere pleasure to congratulate you both before my fellow Members of Congress.

#### LET'S BE SURE WE HELP THE HOMELESS WISELY AND WELL

#### HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1987

Mr. BEILENSEN. Mr. Speaker, last week the House of Representatives passed legislation which allocates \$725 million for emergency aid to the homeless. I voted against this legislation, not because I disagree with my colleagues about the importance of this issue, but because I feel that, in this case, hasty and incomplete consideration has produced a bill that will cost more money than the Federal Government should be spending at this time and which will direct much of that money to programs that will not get help quickly to those who need it most.

The problem of the homeless in this country is a pressing issue and one which should be addressed in part by the Federal Government—although primary responsibility should remain at the State and local levels.

I'm not sure exactly how much the Federal contribution should be at this time, but probably something between \$200 and \$300 million in emergency relief is appropriate. These funds should be used largely to help local and State governments establish additional facilities to provide emergency shelter and food for the homeless.

The bill recently passed by the House, although well intentioned, went far beyond these basic immediate needs, not only by raising the spending level to \$725 million, but also by including programs which are probably unwise and which certainly were not carefully explored by the appropriate committees here in Congress.

For example, the bill allocates \$100 million to provide section 8 housing for approximately

4,000 homeless families. We are told, however, that there are between 1 and 3 million homeless in the United States. If we are to make a meaningful effort to provide this most-needed of services—that is, shelter—it makes no sense whatsoever to spend such large amounts per capita. At this rate—\$100 million for 4,000 families—it would cost billions of dollars and take a great many years to provide shelter for even a modest fraction of the homeless.

Also included in this bill is \$100 million for new Federal mental and physical health services for the homeless. Such services are unquestionably needed by a great many Americans, not just the homeless—and if we want to attack that problem rationally and thoughtfully, we should do so. But it makes little sense, either fiscally or practically, to initiate such potentially huge, new health service programs in such an offhand manner by including them in a bill designed to get emergency help to the homeless of this country.

Compounding this problem is the fact that the bill contains no definition of homeless. We were advised that it is extremely difficult to describe such a class of persons in legislative language. That is quite true but, as a result, we are left with a bill which provides a package of services for which any number of Americans may well qualify. There is thus no guarantee whatsoever that the persons to whom we are quite properly trying to direct this help are those who will end up getting it.

This omnibus bill to help the homeless includes some decent and needed programs—but it is not a very well or carefully thought out piece of emergency legislation. And, there is not much hope, in my opinion, that most of the services to be bought with the \$725 million will soon reach those who need them most.

The homeless will not soon disappear from the streets of America. If we are seriously interested in responding to the issue in a meaningful and sustainable way, we should proceed carefully and with much serious forethought. Let's not, at the outset, spread money in a large number of different directions before we consider seriously just exactly what we are doing and where we are going.

Let's make this first effort to respond to this problem a sensible and useful one whose benefits will be evident to everyone. Let's avoid the large mistakes we made in passing the Emergency Jobs Act of 1983, the implementation of which has been described by the GAO as "not effective and timely in relieving the high unemployment caused by the recession." \* \* \* Funds were spent slowly, and relatively few jobs were created when most needed in the economy. Also \* \* \* unemployed persons received a relatively small proportion of the jobs provided."

This time we should take our time, start more modestly, and focus on programs which we are confident will be able to provide immediate, emergency help to those who need it most—help which all of us agree they should have.

HONORING MR. ALLAN KELLY

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1987

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, today the Costa Real Municipal Water District is honoring Mr. Allan Kelly for his service to the district. Mr. Kelly campaigned for formation of and sponsored the Carlsbad Municipal Water District—The name was later changed. When the district was created on March 24, 1954, he was elected to the original board of directors. Since that time he has held several offices including that of president from October 1958 to January 1965 and representative for the district on San Diego County Water Authority for approximately 15 years from October 1963 to November 1975.

Mr. Kelly was born in Carlsbad and still lives on the Kelly Ranch. His commitment to improving the Carlsbad area is apparent through his public service record. He was chairman of the County Farm Bureau for a term after World War II and was on the County Planning Commission for 4 years. He was also very involved in the formation of the city of Carlsbad and is an active member of the Carlsbad Historical Society.

So, Mr. Speaker, on this 16th day of March 1987, I would like to join the Costa Real Municipal Water District in honoring Mr. Allan Kelly on the event of his retirement. I sincerely hope that he is as proud of his accomplishments during his 33 years on the board of directors as are his colleagues and I.

JOHN F. KENNEDY AWARD  
RECIPIENT, MR. DENNIS DAY

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 16, 1987

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man whose talent, creativity, and quest for excellence have brought joy to literally millions of people throughout the world: Dennis Day. Each year, the St. Patrick's Day Parade Committee of Holyoke, MA, honors an American of Irish descent who has distinguished himself in his chosen field of endeavor, and this year they have honored Dennis Day.

It has been said that millions of people find Dennis Day and St. Patrick's Day synonymous because of the happiness and pride they evoke. For more than 45 years, Mr. Day has entertained audiences with his boisterous humor, beautiful singing voice, and legendary acting skills. Like a leprechaun, however, he is tough to pin down. His talents reach beyond one genre to include all that is entertaining, and despite the fact that he has 10 children and 12 grandchildren, his boyish smile brings audiences everywhere the joys and freedom of youth.

As one who has marched in the Holyoke St. Patrick's Day Parade for nearly 40 years in a row, I can think of no more fitting John F. Kennedy Award Recipient than Dennis Day.

The people of Holyoke each year put together one of the Nation's largest St. Paddy's Day Parades and this year they have recognized one of our greatest Irish personalities.

The prestigious Kennedy Award has been awarded to many outstanding individuals and represents the bond between all peoples that we celebrate on St. Paddy's Day. We all may have a bit of the Irish in us on St. Patrick's Day, but Dennis Day is "the Irish," and I join my friends in Holyoke in congratulating him on receiving this great honor.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, March 17, 1987, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 18

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

Manpower and Personnel Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1988 and 1989 for the Department of Defense, focusing on military health care.

SR-232A

Budget

Business meeting, to mark up the concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1988 budget for the Federal Government.

SD-608

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to authorize and extend the Price-Anderson Act, relating to procedures for liability and indemnification for nuclear incidents.

SD-366

Finance

Business meeting, to consider S. Con. Res. 21, relating to practices of the European Community with regard to fats and oils, S. Con. Res. 27, relating to Canadian countervailing duty practices, and S. Res. 50, in support of Canadian-American comprehensive trade negotiations.

SD-215

Foreign Relations

East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the future of U.S. relations with the Republic of Korea, and on the nomination of Daryl Arnold, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Singapore.

SD-419

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To hold hearings on Federal drug interdiction, focusing on command control, communications, and intelligence.

SD-342

Rules and Administration

To resume hearings on S. 2, S. 50, S. 179, S. 207, S. 615, S. 625, and S. 725, bills to provide for spending limits and public financing for Senate general elections.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Business meeting, to mark up S. 659, to establish agricultural aid and trade missions, to assist foreign countries to participate in United States agricultural aid and trade programs.

SR-332

Appropriations

Military Construction Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for military construction programs, focusing on NATO infrastructure and burden-sharing.

SD-192

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the U.S. Information Agency, and the Board for International Broadcasting.

S-146, Capitol

Finance

To hold hearings to examine the impact of the trade deficit on certain American workers, focusing on provisions relating to workers' rights of S. 490, Omnibus Trade Act, and H.R. 3, Trade and International Economic Policy Reform Act, and on the trade adjustment assistance program as provided for in S. 490.

SD-215

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to mark up S. 514, to establish an incentive bonus to States which successfully train and employ long-term welfare dependents, and to consider pending nominations and other pending calendar business.

SD-430

10:30 a.m.

\*Environment and Public Works

Environmental Protection Subcommittee

To hold hearings on health effects of ozone and carbon monoxide in non-attainment areas.

SD-406

2:00 p.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold oversight hearings on the Farm Bill of 1985 (P.L. 99-198).

SD-226

Appropriations

Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for energy and water development programs, fo-



cusing on solar and renewables, energy research, and environment.

SD-138

**Armed Services****Projection Forces and Regional Defense Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1988 and 1989 for the Department of Defense, focusing on airlift, sealift, and amphibious shipping programs.

SR-222

**Budget**

Business meeting, to mark up the concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1988 budget for the Federal Government.

SD-608

**Commerce, Science, and Transportation Communications Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on S. 742, to clarify the congressional intent, and to codify certain requirements of the Communications Act of 1934 that ensure that broadcasters afford reasonable opportunity for the discussion of conflicting views on issues of public importance.

SR-253

**Foreign Relations****Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1988 for foreign assistance programs for the Near East and South Asia.

SD-419

**Select on Intelligence**

To continue closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1988 for the intelligence community.

SH-219

**MARCH 19**

9:30 a.m.

**Appropriations****Defense Subcommittee**

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the strategic defense initiative.

SD-192

**Budget**

Business meeting, to mark up the concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1988 budget for the Federal Government.

SD-608

**Governmental Affairs****Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee**

To hold oversight hearings on the Independent Counsel Statute.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

**Appropriations****Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Department of Agriculture, in behalf of funds for the Agricultural Marketing Service, Federal Grain Inspection Service, and the Food Safety and Inspection Service.

SD-124

**Appropriations****Foreign Operations Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for certain activities of the Agency for International Development.

S-126, Capitol

**Appropriations****Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Federal Highway Administration, and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

**Armed Services****Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee**

To resume closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1988 and 1989 for the Department of Defense.

S-407, Capitol

**Finance**

To hold hearings to review catastrophic health insurance issues, focusing on the impact of catastrophic health insurance on consumers and health care providers.

SD-215

**Foreign Relations**

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Department of State, focusing on the U.S. contribution to the United Nations.

SD-419

**Labor and Human Resources**

To hold hearings on S. 557, Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987.

SD-430

1:15 p.m.

**Judiciary****Antitrust, Monopolies and Business Rights Subcommittee**

Business meeting, to mark up S. 431 and S. 432, bills to strengthen the premerger reporting requirements of the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976.

SD-226

2:00 p.m.

**Appropriations****Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the National Endowment for the Arts, National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Institute of Museum Services.

SD-192

**Budget**

Business meeting, to mark up the concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1988 budget for the Federal Government.

SD-608

**Foreign Relations****Western Hemisphere and Peace Corps Affairs Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1988 for foreign assistance programs for the Western Hemisphere.

SD-419

**Governmental Affairs**

To hold hearings on S. 328, Prompt Payment Act Amendments of 1987.

SD-342

**Judiciary**

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

**Select on Indian Affairs**

Business meeting, to consider S. 136, to establish a health promotion and disease prevention program to serve Native Hawaiian communities, and S. 360, to improve the education status of Native Hawaiians.

SR-485

**Select on Intelligence**

To continue closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1988 for the intelligence community.

SH-219

**MARCH 20**

9:30 a.m.

**Appropriations****Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the National Treasury Employees Union.

SD-116

**Armed Services**

To resume hearings on the national security strategy of the United States.

SR-222

**Budget**

Business meeting, to mark up the concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1988 budget for the Federal Government.

SD-608

**Governmental Affairs****Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee**

To continue hearings on the Independent Counsel Statute.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

**Appropriations****HUD—Independent Agencies Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

SD-124

**Foreign Relations****International Economic Policy, Trade, Oceans and Environment Subcommittee**

To hold hearings to review the economic and foreign policy implications of the decline of the U.S. dollar.

SD-419

**Labor and Human Resources****Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee**

Business meeting, to mark up S. 320, School Dropout Demonstration Assistance Act of 1987.

SD-430

2:00 p.m.

**Budget**

Business meeting, to mark up the concurrent resolution on the fiscal year 1988 budget for the Federal Government.

SD-608

**MARCH 23**

9:30 a.m.

**Finance****Taxation and Debt Management Subcommittee**

To hold hearings to review the revenue increases proposed in the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 1988.

SD-215

2:00 p.m.

**Appropriations****Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Department of Agriculture, in behalf of funds for the Agricultural Stabiliza-

tion and Conservation Service, Commodity Credit Corporation, and the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.  
SD-138

#### Appropriations

Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for energy and water development programs, focusing on the Power Marketing Administration.

SD-192

#### MARCH 24

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SR-253

#### Government Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To resume hearings on federal drug interdiction, focusing on command control, communications, and intelligence.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

#### Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for certain activities of the Agency for International Development.

S-126, Capitol

Labor and Human Resources

Labor Subcommittee

To hold hearings on overfunding and underfunding on pensions.

SD-430

2:00 p.m.

#### Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior.

SD-192

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1988 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's space station program.

SR-253

#### Judiciary

To resume hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1988 for the Department of Justice, focusing on the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

SD-226

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Research and Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review the current status of renewable energy technologies.

SD-366

#### MARCH 25

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

#### Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Department of Agriculture, in behalf of funds for the Rural Electrification Administration.

SD-138

#### Appropriations

Military Construction Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for military construction programs, focusing on Navy and Navy Reserve Components.

SD-192

#### Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Department of State, and the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

S-146, Capitol

#### Finance

To hold hearings to examine the impact of imports and foreign investment on national security, and related provisions as contained in S. 285, S. 490, S. 470, S. 694, and H.R. 3.

SD-215

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-430

#### MARCH 26

9:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Agricultural Credit Subcommittee

To resume oversight hearings on the status of the farm credit system.

SR-332

Office of Technology Assessment

The Board, to meet to consider pending business.

EF-100, Capitol

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Aviation Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review the Federal Aviation Administration's management of the airport and airway trust fund.

SR-253

Environment and Public Works

Environmental Protection Subcommittee

To hold hearings on State and local government control efforts in nonattainment areas.

SD-406

10:00 a.m.

#### Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Peace Corps, African Development Foundation, and the Inter-American Foundation.

S-126, Capitol

#### Appropriations

HUD—Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Environmental Protection Agency.

SD-124

#### Appropriations

Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for energy

and water development programs, focusing on the Federal Energy Regulatory Administration, and the Nuclear Regulatory Administration.

SD-192

#### Finance

To resume hearings to review catastrophic health insurance issues, focusing on the role of private insurance and financing alternatives for catastrophic protection.

SD-215

Labor and Human Resources

Employment and Productivity Subcommittee

Labor Subcommittee

To resume joint hearings on S. 538, to implement the recommendations of the Secretary of Labor's Task Force on Economic Adjustment and Worker Dislocation.

SD-430

2:00 p.m.

#### Appropriations

Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Office of the Secretary and the Office of the Inspector General, Department of Transportation.

SD-192

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1988 for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Department of Commerce.

SR-253

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Research and Development Subcommittee

To resume hearings to review the current status of renewable energy technologies.

SD-366

#### MARCH 27

10:00 a.m.

#### Appropriations

HUD—Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Council on Environmental Quality.

SD-124

#### Finance

Health Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the role and performance of utilization and quality control peer review organizations under the Medicare program.

SD-215

#### MARCH 30

10:00 a.m.

#### Appropriations

Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192



2:00 p.m.

## Appropriations

## Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

MARCH 31

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Department of Agriculture, in behalf of funds for the Foreign Agricultural Service, Food for Peace Program (P.L. 480), and the Office of International Cooperation and Development.

SD-138

## Appropriations

## Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for migration and refugee assistance, U.S. emergency refugee assistance fund, international narcotics control, and anti-terrorism assistance.

S-126, Capitol

## Appropriations

## Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

## Foreign Relations

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1988 for foreign assistance programs.

SD-419

2:00 p.m.

## Appropriations

## Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

9:00 a.m.

## Rules and Administration

Business meeting, to consider pending legislation and administrative business.

SR-301

## Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative priorities of AMVETS, Vietnam Veterans of America, and the Jewish War Veterans.

334 Cannon Building

9:30 a.m.

## Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-138

## Appropriations

## HUD—Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SD-124

## Appropriations

## Military Construction Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for military construction programs, focusing on Air Force and Air Force Reserve Components.

SD-192

## Appropriations

## Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

## Appropriations

## Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for international organizations of the Department of State.

S-146, Capitol

1:30 p.m.

## Appropriations

## Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Office of Personnel Management, the Federal Election Commission, and the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

SD-124

2:00 p.m.

## Appropriations

## Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, Naval Petroleum Reserve, and the Office of Emergency Preparedness.

SD-116

## Appropriations

## Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

April 2

9:30 a.m.

## Commerce, Science, and Transportation Foreign Commerce and Tourism Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1988 for the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration, Department of Commerce.

SR-253

## Energy and Natural Resources

## Research and Development Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the clean coal technology program.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## HUD—Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the De-

partment of Housing and Urban Development.

SD-124

## Appropriations

## Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

## Appropriations

## Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, and the Architectural Transportation Barriers Compliance Board.

SD-138

## Foreign Relations

Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1988 for the Department of State, U.S. Information Agency, Board for International Broadcasting, and the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

SD-419

2:00 p.m.

## Appropriations

## Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Indian Health Service of the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission.

SD-138

## Appropriations

## Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

APRIL 3

9:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the United States Postal Service.

SD-116

## Finance

## Taxation and Debt Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 58, to make permanent and increase the income tax credit for increasing research activities, and proposals regarding the allocation of domestic research expenses.

SD-215

April 6

9:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Department of Agriculture, rural development, and related agencies.

SD-138

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Military Construction Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for military construction programs, focusing

on Caribbean Basin Construction Program.

SD-192

#### APRIL 7

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Department of Agriculture, rural development, and related agencies.

SD-138

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Aviation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to review the implementation of the airport improvement program.

SR-253

Environment and Public Works  
Environmental Protection Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 675, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1988-1992 for programs of the Endangered Species Act.

SD-406

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources  
Research and Development Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on the President's budget request for fiscal year 1988 for the Department of Energy's Office of Energy Research for the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC).

SD-366

#### APRIL 8

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Department of Agriculture, rural development, and related agencies.

SD-138

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Aviation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to review the national airspace system plan.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for energy and water development programs, focusing on nuclear fission, uranium enrichment, and the nuclear waste management.

SD-192

Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Civil Rights Commission.

S-146, Capitol

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations  
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

SD-192

#### APRIL 9

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources  
Research and Development Subcommittee  
To resume oversight hearings on clean coal technology program.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
HUD—Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SD-124

Appropriations  
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Research and Special Programs Administration of the Department of Transportation.

SD-138

1:00 p.m.

Appropriations:  
Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Department of Agriculture, rural development, and related agencies.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations  
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Energy Information Administration and the Economic Regulatory Administration, Department of Energy.

SD-192

#### APRIL 10

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations  
Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Department of the Treasury, U.S. Postal Service, and general government.

SD-192

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
HUD—Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SD-124

#### APRIL 21

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations  
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.

SD-192

#### APRIL 22

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Department of Education, focusing on the Office of the Secretary, and salaries and expenses.

SD-192

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Small Business Administration, and the Federal Trade Commission.

S-146, Capitol

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations  
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.

SD-192

Appropriations  
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee  
To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for energy and water development programs, focusing on the Department of Energy national laboratories.

SD-116

#### APRIL 23

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Department of Education, focusing on compensatory education for the disadvantaged, special programs, impact aid, bilingual education, immigrant and refugee education, education for the handicapped, rehabilitation services and handicapped research, special institutions (includes American Printing House for the Blind, National Technical Institute for the Deaf, and Gallaudet College), and vocational and adult education.

SD-192

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act (P.L. 95-124).

SR-253

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Military Construction Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for military construction programs, focusing on Army and Army Reserve Components.

SD-124

Appropriations  
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee  
To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988



for energy and water development programs, focusing on Atomic Energy Defense activities.

SD-116

## Appropriations

## Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.

## Appropriations

## Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Department of the Interior, focusing on the Office of the Secretary and the Office of the Solicitor.

SD-192

2:30 p.m.

## Appropriations

## Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Department of Education, focusing on student financial assistance, guaranteed student loans, higher education, higher education facilities loans and insurance, college housing loans, Howard University, education research and statistics, and libraries.

SD-138

APRIL 24

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## HUD—Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, and the National Institute of Building Sciences.

SD-124

APRIL 27

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for energy and water development, focusing on certain activities of the Department of Energy.

SD-192

APRIL 28

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for security assistance programs.

S-126, Capitol

2:00 p.m.

## Appropriations

## Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Department of the Interior, focusing on the Bureau of Mines, and the Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation and Enforcement.

SD-192

APRIL 29

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Department of Justice, focusing on the Office of Attorney General, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Federal Prison System.

S-146, Capitol

APRIL 30

9:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Department of the Interior, focusing on territorial governments.

SD-124

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for defense security assistance programs.

S-126, Capitol

## Appropriations

## Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Urban Mass Transit Administration of the Department of Transportation, and the Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.

## Appropriations

## Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Department of the Interior, focusing on territorial affairs.

SD-192

MAY 4

9:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

MAY 5

9:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

S-138

2:00 p.m.

## Appropriations

## Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Smithsonian Institution, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Schol-

ars, and the Holocaust Memorial Council

SD-138

MAY 6

9:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Military Construction Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for military construction programs, focusing on defense agencies.

SD-192

## Appropriations

## Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the U.S. Supreme Court, and for the Department of Justice, focusing on the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Drug Enforcement Administration, and the U.S. Marshals, Service.

S-146, Capitol

2:30 p.m.

## Appropriations

## Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-116

MAY 7

9:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for fossil energy, and clean coal technology programs.

SD-192

9:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Federal Aviation Administration, and the General Accounting Office (FAA operations).

SD-138

March 16, 1987

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

5747

2:30 a.m.

### Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-116

MAY 8

9:30 a.m.

### Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

10:00 a.m.

### Appropriations

HUD—Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies.

SD-124

### Appropriations

Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Federal Aviation Administration of the Department of Transportation, and the General Accounting Office (R, E & D, F & E, Airport Grants).

SD-138

2:30 a.m.

### Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

MAY 12

10:00 a.m.

### Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for certain export financing programs.

SD-126, Capitol

### Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Legal Services Corporation, and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

SD-146, Capitol

MAY 13

10:00 a.m.

### Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for foreign assistance programs.

SD-126, Capitol

### Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and related agencies.

SD-146, Capitol

### Appropriations

Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Departments of Transportation and related agencies.

SD-138

MAY 14

10:00 a.m.

### Appropriations

Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Department of Transportation and related agencies.

SD-138

MAY 15

10:00 a.m.

### Appropriations

HUD—Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the De-

partment of Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies.

SD-124

MAY 20

10:00 a.m.

### Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Judicial Conference, Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution, U.S. Sentencing Commission, and the State Justice Institute.

S-146, Capitol

JUNE 23

10:00 a.m.

### Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for the Department of State.

SD-192

## CANCELLATIONS

MARCH 17

2:00 p.m.

### Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1988 for energy conservation, and the National Capital Planning Commission.

SD-192

MARCH 18

9:30 a.m.

### Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

MARCH 23

9:30 a.m.

### Energy and Natural Resources

To hold oversight hearings to review the Department of the Interior's proposed 5-year Outer Continental Shelf leasing plan.

SD-366



